# State of Missouri Public Defender Commission



# Fiscal Year 2004 Annual Report

Assuring the Public Defense

The Right to Counsel and the State Public Defender System in Missouri

J. Marty Robinson, State Public Defender, Director Kathleen L. Lear, Comptroller/Legislative Liaison

Http://www.publicdefender.mo.gov

October 1, 2004

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# Office of the State Public Defender 231 East Capitol

Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 573-526-5210 – Phone 573-526-5213 – Fax

J. Marty Robinson Director Kathleen L. Lear Comptroller

#### MEMORANDUM

TO: Governor Holden

Chief Justice White

Members of the General Assembly

**Presiding Judges** 

FROM: J. Marty Robinson, Director and

Members of the State Public Defender Commission

DATE: October 1, 2004

RE: Fiscal Year 2004 Annual Report

As we fulfill our duty, presenting this Annual Report for the Missouri State Public Defender System, we regret we cannot report better news.

The alarming caseload trend of the past several years continues to be a great concern for our Department and Missouri's criminal justice system. Case assignments hit another record in FY04. Even more alarming is our inability to dispose of cases assigned. Missouri's criminal justice system is reaching a crisis as the backlog of public defender cases increases.

Total assigned cases in FY04 were 88,916, up from 85,908 in FY03. However, during this same time Missouri's public defenders were only able to dispose of 86,356 cases. For the fifth consecutive year, case assignments exceeded case dispositions. Between FY00 and FY04, Missouri's public defenders were assigned 409,554 cases. Dispositions, however, were just 387,611.

Missouri's public defenders, as well as Missouri's criminal justice system, continue to fall further and further behind because there are simply not enough public defenders. The last year Missouri's public defenders were able to dispose of at least the number of cases assigned was FY99. Not coincidentally, this was the last year more attorneys were authorized to address the increasing caseload.

Recruiting and retaining public defenders is paramount to the efficient and effective administration of Missouri's criminal justice system. Successful recruiting and retention is hampered by low salaries and crushing caseload demands.

Our Department continues to concentrate recruitment efforts at all Missouri law schools, as well as other law schools in the region. Still, the Missouri State Public Defender System is often unable to hire attorneys for many public defender positions, particularly in rural areas of the state. Heavy workloads, low salaries and crushing student loan debt have greatly hampered our Department's ability to recruit and retain attorneys.

For Fiscal Year 2006 the State Public Defender Commission is requesting additional funds to address the crisis in our criminal justice system. More and better compensated public defenders are absolutely necessary to address this disturbing trend.

The State Public Defender Commission is requesting funds to improve attorney salaries for entry level and junior attorneys, (APD I, II, and III), senior attorneys (APD IV), and District Defenders. The attorney turnover rate for FY2004 was an alarming 21.23%. Many of these attorneys left the Department after two years or less when they quickly learned they could simply not afford to live on the salaries offered. The turnover of senior attorneys (APD IV) was slightly better, but still an unacceptable 15%. Finally, District Defenders, the effective counterpart of full-time prosecutors, are paid just 64% of their full-time prosecutor equivalents.

Many new assistant public defenders are recent law school graduates. Student loan debt of \$50,000 to \$100,000 is not uncommon. The State Public Defender Commission is also requesting funds to begin a student loan reimbursement program. This program would be limited to new attorneys in their first 36 months of service to the State Public Defender. The State Public Defender Commission believes improved public defender recruitment and retention is absolutely necessary to avoid a crisis in Missouri's criminal justice system. The proposed salary increases and student loan forgiveness will improve attorney recruitment and retention.

Even with better salaries, there must be more public defenders to handle the ever-increasing caseload. In short, Missouri's public defenders are not only underpaid, they are grossly overworked and unable to handle the cases expected of them. As such, the State Public Defender Commission has also requested funding for more public defenders in the Trial and Appellate Divisions. This request is based upon the staffing and caseload standards established under then Governor Ashcroft in 1989, the year Missouri's Public Defender System became a total, state-wide system.

The Missouri State Public Defender Commission and the Office of State Public Defender continue our efforts at securing adequate, efficient facilities for all public defender offices. As caseloads continue to decrease in metropolitan areas and increase in rural areas, we need to be flexible with statewide staffing, and efficiently use our statewide resources. The current statutory scheme for providing public defender office space (RSMo. 600.040.1) does not allow flexibility where needed. We once again propose and recommend a change to Chapter 600, allowing the Office of State Public Defender control of and budget for its own office space, rather than having office space a county obligation.

These are challenging times for Missouri's Public Defenders. We play an integral role in our system of justice. Without us, it could not go on.

Our dedicated lawyers and support staff continue their heroic efforts as the demands upon them increase. However, heroic efforts alone will not secure Missouri's criminal justice system. The trends in public defender caseloads and public defender retention are alarming to all Missourians desirous of a fair system of justice.

Thank you for your continuing interest in and support of our Department. We appreciate it, and desperately need it.

# Public Defender Commission Annual Report – Fiscal Year 2004

#### I. The Public Defender System

In response to the guarantee of effective assistance of counsel contained in both the United States and Missouri constitutions, the Missouri State Public Defender System was established on April 1, 1982 as a "system for providing defense services to every jurisdiction within the state by means of a centrally administered organization having a full-time staff." Through this Department of State government, constitutionally required defense services are provided to eligible persons. This is accomplished through an organized program capable of responding to the needs of all judicial jurisdictions within the state in an efficient, cost-effective manner.

Until 1989 defense services in many parts of the state, usually rural areas, were provided by private attorneys who had contracted with Missouri's Public Defender System to provide such services to the indigent accused. In fiscal years 1990 and 1991, the Missouri State Public Defender System was reorganized and the contract system of providing services was eliminated. Contract counsel were replaced by State Public Defender District Offices.

Today, the Missouri State Public Defender is organized into three legal service divisions, which include the Trial, Appellate, and Capital Divisions. The Trial Division (a map detailing the trial district offices can be found at the end of this report) provides legal services at the trial level throughout the state and is subdivided into thirty-six district offices. The Appellate Division, which provides legal services for cases in the Appellate and Supreme Courts and with post-conviction matters in the trial courts, has offices in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Columbia. The Capital Division, which provides representation in cases at trial and on appeal when the death penalty is sought by the prosecution, has offices in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Columbia.

Every attorney in the Public Defender System handles cases representing Missouri's indigent accused of crimes. Management has been reduced to a minimum in order to maximize efficient use of the state's resources

#### Mission Statement

The mission of the Missouri State Public Defender System is to provide high quality, zealous advocacy for indigent people who are accused of crime in the State of Missouri.

The lawyers, administrative staff, and support staff of the Public Defender System will ensure that this advocacy is not compromised.

To provide this uncompromised advocacy, the Missouri State Defender System will supply each client with a highquality, competent, ardent defense team at every stage of the process in which public defenders are necessary.

#### What Does a Public Defender Do?

Every Missouri Public Defender is an attorney, licensed to practice law in the State of Missouri. When an individual is accused of a crime and requests a lawyer, a referral is made to the public defender office handling the cases in the county where the charge has originated. After an accused makes application for public defender services, the public defender makes a determination using financial guidelines established by the State Public Defender Commission as to whether or not the accused is indigent and eligible for public defender representation. If the accused is found eligible by the defender, the defender undertakes representation of the accused. If the defender does not find the accused eligible, the accused may appeal the defender's determination to the court. Only then, and only if the court disagrees with the defender's determination, may the court order the defender to represent the accused.

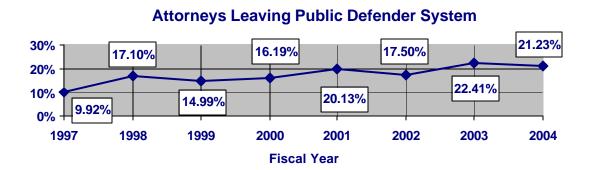
In most jurisdictions, the public defender is the legal counsel for 75-80% of the cases on the criminal docket. The process of representing the indigent accused includes representing the client in all facets of the case. Defenders must interview witnesses, file for discovery, prepare and file required motions, negotiate with the prosecution, prepare trial strategy and do the legal research necessary to provide representation to the client in a court of law. Representation of the accused extends to an appeal if, after the trial, the defendant is found guilty.

Using data from fiscal year 2004, a composite example of a "typical trial division public defender" can be developed. In Fiscal Year 2004, the Trial Division of the Public Defender System opened 86,695 new cases. The Trial Division is allocated 287 attorney positions. Therefore, the "typical trial division public defender" opened 302 cases during Fiscal Year 2004. This means the defender must open one case and dispose of another case each and every workday to insure successful caseload management. Approximately 119 of the cases assigned to the "typical trial division defender" in fiscal year 2004 were felonies. The breakdown by category of cases handled by the "typical trial division defender" is presented on the following page.

FY2004 State Public Defender—Trial Division Typical Caseload			
	# of		
Description	Cases		
Homicide	1		
A-B Felony	26		
C-D Felony	92		
Misdemeanor	97		
Juvenile	15		
Probation Violations	71		
Total Average Caseload	302		
Per Trial Division Attorney			

Providing effective assistance of counsel in each case demands a well-trained, highly experienced corps of dedicated attorneys and support staff.

Historically, recruitment and retention of attorneys have been a tremendous problem for the State Public Defender System. Increased funding for attorney salaries in Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996, temporarily improved retention, reducing attorney turnover from 20% per year to 7% per year. Public Defender salaries have not kept pace with those in the rest of the legal community. As a result of the relatively low salaries, high caseloads and heavy student loan debt, attorney turnover is again increasing.



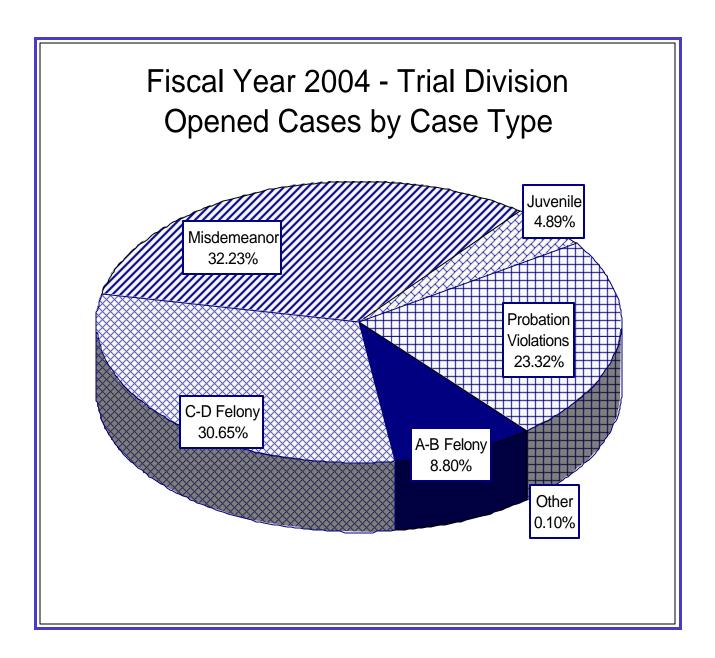
### **Caseload and Cost Highlights**

#### A. Caseload

#### 1. New Cases

The State Public Defender System's Trial Division opened 86,695 new cases in Fiscal Year 2004, an increase of 3,004 from Fiscal Year 2003 or 3.59%. By far, the greatest number of cases are reflected in the felony and misdemeanor caseloads. Since Fiscal Year 1999, the trial division's caseload has increased by 14,995 cases or 17.30%.

	FY2004	
	Trial Division	
	Opened Cases by Case Type	
	Description	# of Cases Represented
10	Murder – Death Penalty	6
15	Murder – 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	122
20	Other Homicide	131
30	A-B Felony	7,370
35	C-D Felony	26,573
40	Misdemeanor	22,038
45	Misdemeanor – Traffic	5,908
50	Juvenile – Status	796
52	Juvenile – Criminal	3,442
54	Post Conviction Relief/Rule 24 & Rule 29	1
60	Chapter 552	49
60 & 61	Sexual Predator Hearing & Trials	3
65	Probation Violation	20,221
75	Writ	24
80	Appeal	8
82	Direct Appeal	3
	Total Trial Division Cases Opened	86,695

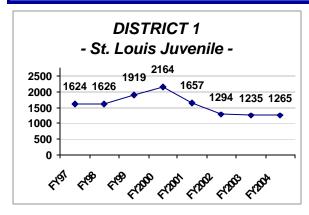


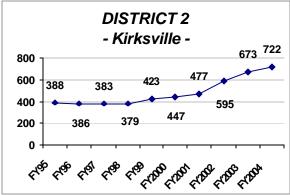
Felony Cases Opened Misdemeanor Cases Opened Juvenile Cases Opened

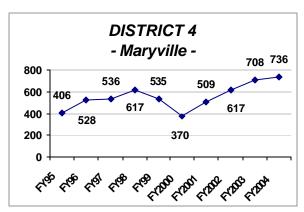
34,202 or 39.45% of the total caseload 27,946 or 32.23% of the total caseload Probation Violation Cases Opened 20,221 or 23.32% of the total caseload 4,238 or 4.89% of the total caseload

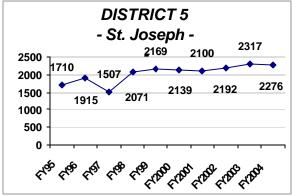
## TRIAL DIVISION NEW CASES OPENED FIVE FISCAL YEAR COMPARISONS - FY00 to FY2004 BY DISTRICT

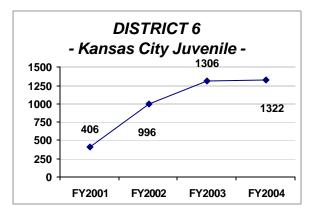
District			FY01					
#	District Name	FY00 Cases	Cases	FY02 Cases	FY03 Cases	FY04 Cases	# Change 2000	% Change
#	District Name	Opened	Opened	Opened	Opened	Opened	to 2004	2000 to 2004
1	St. Louis Juvenile	2,164	1,657	1,294	1,235	1,265	-899	-41.54%
2	Kirksville	447	477	595	673	722	275	61.52%
4	Maryville	370	509	617	708	736	366	98.92%
5	St. Joseph	2,139	2,100	2,192	2,317	2,276	137	6.40%
6	Kansas City Juvenile		406	996	1,306	1,322	1,322	
7	Liberty	3,098	3,119	3,358	3,593	3,582	484	15.62%
10	Hannibal	1,064	1,318	1,302	1,483	1,588	524	49.25%
11	St. Charles	1,640	1,769	1,943	1,824	1,680	40	2.44%
12	Fulton	1,652	1,492	1,536	1,645	1,778	126	7.63%
13	Columbia	3,673	3,753	3,933	4,044	4,348	675	18.38%
14	Moberly	1,182	1,112	1,268	1,378	1,536	354	29.95%
15	Sedalia	1,540	1,275	1,558	1,780	2,018	478	31.04%
16	Kansas City	9,223	8,574	8,115	9,210	9,577	354	3.84%
17	Harrisonville	2,632	2,526	2,281	2,554	2,627	-5	-0.19%
19	Jefferson City	1,244	1,300	1,135	1,318	1,264	20	1.61%
20	Union	1,462	1,366	1,615	1,946	1,615	153	10.47%
21	St. Louis County	3,805	3,606	4,121	3,553	3,204	-601	-15.80%
22	St. Louis City	8,241	6,954	7,543	5,928	7,848	-393	-4.77%
23	Hillsboro	1,234	1,523	1,584	1,852	1,897	663	53.73%
24	Farmington	1,734	1,808	1,987	2,213	2,312	578	33.33%
25	Rolla	2,358	2,679	3,001	3,274	3,489	1,131	47.96%
26	Lebanon	1,901	2,340	2,429	2,727	2,501	600	31.56%
28	Nevada	1,003	1,131	1,288	1,268	1,338	335	33.40%
29	Carthage	3,791	3,882	4,444	4,225	4,306	515	13.58%
30	Buffalo	941	1,083	1,189	1,622	1,900	959	101.91%
31	Springfield	2,739	3,094	3,787	4,165	4,562	1,823	66.56%
32	Cape Girardeau	2,409	2,703	2,522	2,890	2,837	428	17.77%
34	Caruthersville	985	1,035	1,167	1,123	1,049	64	6.50%
35	Kennett	1,552	1,699	1,737	1,838	1,951	399	25.71%
36	Poplar Bluff	1,232	1,527	1,573	1,708	1,712	480	38.96%
37	West Plains	761	768	999	1,025	1,170	409	53.75%
39	Monett	1,916	2,151	2,437	2,438	2,074	158	8.25%
43	Chillicothe	1,707	2,090	2,356	2,444	2,685	978	57.29%
44	Ava	437	568	611	740	686	249	56.98%
45	Troy	849	881	932	999	1,240	391	46.05%
49	St. Louis Conflicts	656	638	718	645		-656	-100.00%
Total T	rial Division	73,781	74,913	80,163	83,691	86,695	12,914	17.50%
New Ca	ases							
		FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY00 to	FY04

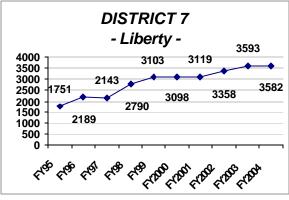


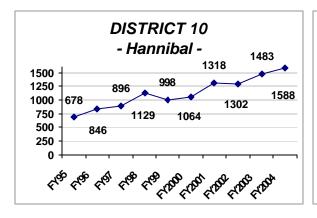


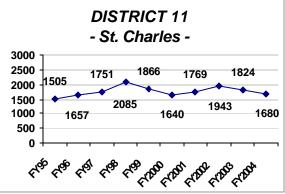


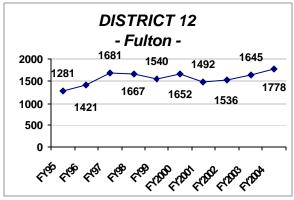


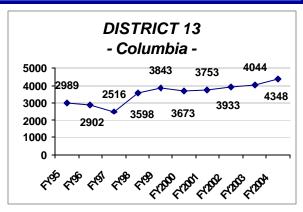


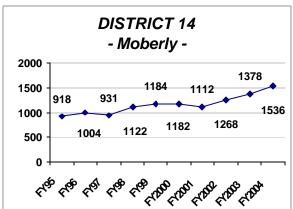


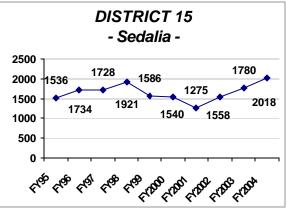


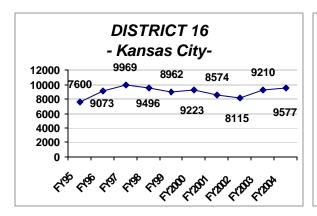


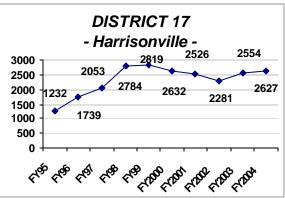


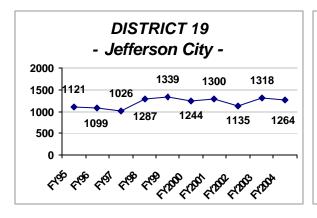


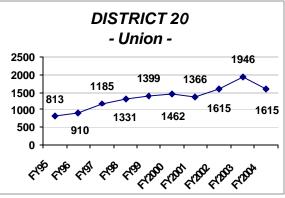


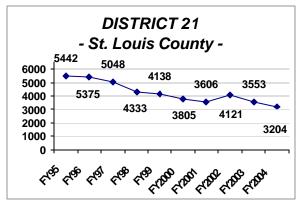


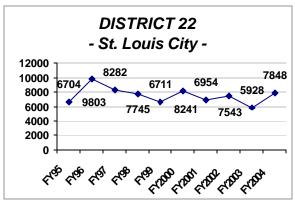


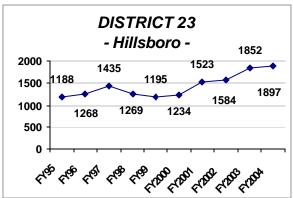


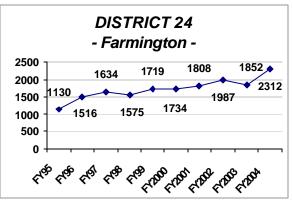


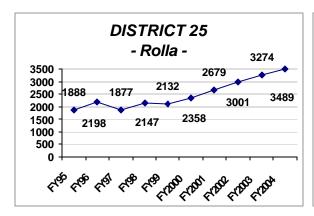


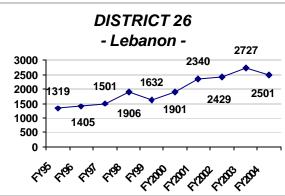


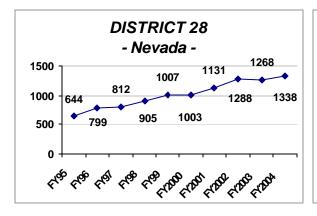


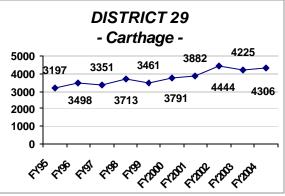


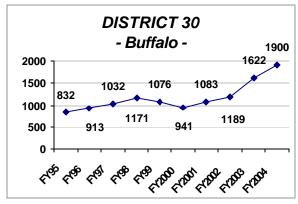


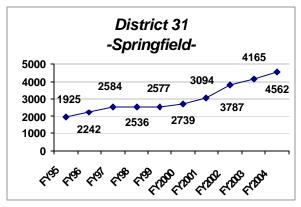


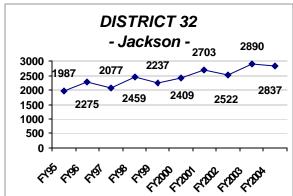


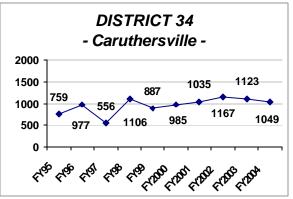


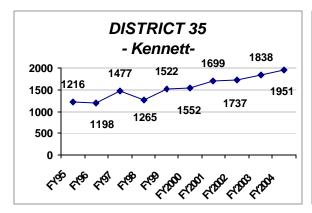


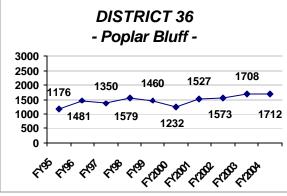


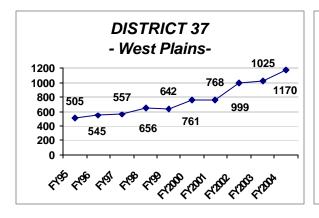


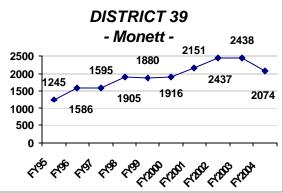


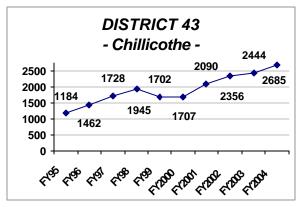


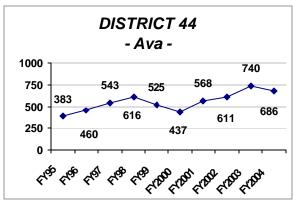


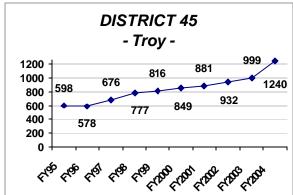


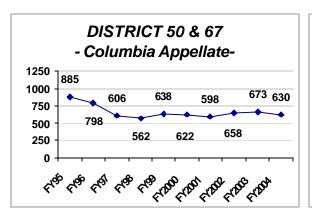


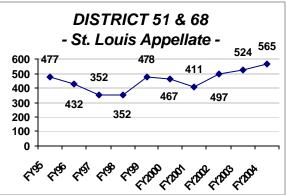


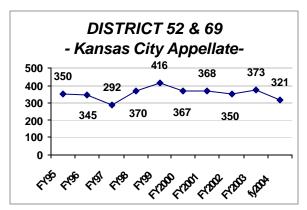


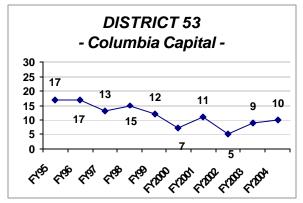


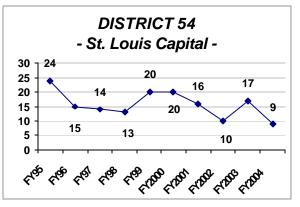


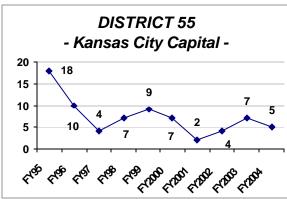












Charge Code	Description	FY04 Cases	Charge Code	Description	FY04 Cases
	Probation Violation	13,507		Delivering/possessing prohibited articles in jail	118
001.100		550		Damage to jail property FD	70
	Juvenile Injurious Behavior	241		Pursuing/taking wildlife	35
	Juvenile Review Hearing	107		Operation of MV on conservation property	5
	Juvenile PV Only	93		Failure to Display a Fishing License	2
	Juvenile Status	33		Criminal disposition of solid waste	0
	Juvenile Misdemeanor	47		Workers compensation fraud/MA	4
	Juvenile Felony C-D (Cert.)	1		Illegal unemployment compensation	0
	Juvenile Felony A-B (Cert.)	4		Failure to register	217
	Juvenile Felony C-D	88		Failure to return plates	8
	Juvenile Felony A-B	8		Failure to display valid plates	170
	Juvenile Murder 1st/2nd (Cert.)	0		Displaying plates of another	90
	Juvenile Homicide (Cert)	0		Certificate of ownership	4
	Juvenile Homicide	0		Failure to register non-resident vehicle	13
	Failure to stop for Hwy Patrol	6		Displaying another states plates	7
	Election Offense Class I	5		Sale of vehicle with altered VIN	3
	Operating as Interstate Motor Fuel user	1		Removing/defacing manufacturer numbers FC	0
	Failure to file MO tax return	9		False Statement on Registration Application	1
	Failure to pay state sales tax	6		Failure to register an all-terrain vehicle	0
	Compulsory school attendance MC	51		Operating MV without a valid license	483
	Educational neglect	4		Financial responsibility while operating vehicle	0
	Misuse of 911 phone service	15		Failure to comply with immediate license	8
	Violation of a law or regulation	0		Operating MV w/out new license after revoked	11
	Risk of infecting another w/HIV FD	6		Purchase of vehicle without receiving full title	0
	Abuse of a Person Receiving Health Care	7		Possession of altered driver's license	2
	Disturbing human burial site	0		Making false stmt to obtain driver's license M	1
	Abandonment of a corpse	4		Unlicensed person operating motor vehicle	6
195.130	Maintaining a public nuisance Drug Possession	19	302.321	Driving while suspended or revoked Prohibited Use of a License	6,485
	Possession Under 35 Grams	7,467		Driving commercial vehicle under influence	
	Fraudulent attempt to obtain cont. sub.	522 142		Failure to provide evidence of insurance	110
	Distribution/delivery/manufacture FA/B/C	3,120		Operating MV w/out financial responsibility	331
	Unlawful distribution to minor	21		Failure to maintain financial responsibility	130
	Unlawful purchase or transport with a minor	0		Driving while revoked/suspended for 303.025	244
	Dist. drugs within 1000 ft of a school FA	114	304.000		105
	Dist. drugs within 1000 ft of public housing	95		Speeding	378
	Drug trafficking FD	102		Careless and imprudent driving	336
	Drug trafficking SD	575		Operating ATV's illegally	10
	Furnishing materials for producing cont. sub.	3/3		Failure to drive on right side of the road	261
	Use of drug paraphernalia MA	996		Violation of passing regulation	17
	Delivery or manufacture of drug paraphernalia	52		Following too closely	18
	Possession of an imitation drug	9		Failure to signal	53
	Delivery or manufacture of an imitation drug	71		Failure to yield to emergency vehicle	78
	Possession of ephedrine	162		Weight Limit Violatoin	2
	Delivery by manufacturer or distributor	6		Failure to stop at stop sign	42
	Persistent drug offender	0		Failure to stop at signal or crosswalk	19
	Possession of chemicals for meth.	52		Turns at intersection violation penalty	2
	Creation of a controlled substance	224		Failure to yield right-of-way	42
	Abandonment of a corpse	3		Juvenile in bed of truck	0
	Failure to provide child safety restraint	21		Neg. operation vessel/intoxicated/manslaughter	
	Exclusive jurisdiction of juvenile court	34		Fastening or damaging navigation aid w/vessel	
	Possession of cont. substance-corr. facility	114		Failure to display stop & turn signals on trailer	8
	Possession of contraband in penal Institution	5		Faulty headlights	11
	Committing violence	60		Failure dim lights w/in 500 ft oncoming vehicle	2
	Multi-State Agreement on Detainers	1		Failure to equip trailer with tail lights	14

Charge Code	Description	FY04 Cases	Charge Code	Description	FY04 Cases
307.105	Limitation of total lamps lighted at one time	4	565.092	Aggravated harassment	0
	Operating vehicle with excessive noise	1		Tampering with evidence	0
307.173	Vision reducing material applied to windows	6	565.110	Kidnapping FA/B	57
	Seat belt violation	59	565.120	Felonious restraint FC	64
307.350	Motor vehicles, biennial inspection required	7	565.130	False imprisonment MA/FD	14
307.400	Operating commercial vehicle without service	13	565.150	Interfering with Custody	19
311.050	Sale of Intoxicating Liquor w/o a License	3	565.153	Parental Kidnapping	11
	Supplying liquor to a minor	73		Child abduction	13
	Possession of liquor by a minor	182		Assisting in child abduction or kidnapping	0
	Altering operator's license or ID card	3		Elder abuse FD	6
	Possessing altered operator's license/ID card	3	565.182	Elder abuse SD	5
	Sale of liquor without a license	0		Elder abuse TD	13
	Sale of alcohol to minor	3	565.188	False report of elder abuse	1
	Possess of non-intoxicating liquor by minor	6		Aggravated stalking	64
	Possession of Device Violate 313.800-313.850	1		Invasion of Privacy - 1st FC	2
	Presenting false ID to enter gaming est.	7	565.253	Invasion of privacy	7
	Cheating a gambling game	8		Rape FA/B	146
	Performing body peircing on a minor	2		Statutory rape FD	192
	Failure to repay pawnbroker MB	2		Statutory rape SD	133
	Commit perjury while receiving public assistance			Sexual assault 1st FA/B	37
407.020	Unlawful merchandising practices	2		Sexual assault 2nd FC/D	0
	Odometer fraud FD	0		Sodomy FA/B	94
	Possession of cigarettes by a minor	0		Statutory sodomy 1st Dgr	340
	Sale - unregistered securities	0		Statutory sodomy 2nd Dgr	61
	Failing to complete an information statement	6		Child molestation 1st Dgi	183
	Violation of a protective order	706		Child molestation 2nd Dgr	52
	Violation of an order of child protection	13		Deviate sexual assault 1st FB/C	30
	As owner operator/auth another to op	0		Deviate sexual assault 2nd FC/D	0
	Criminal contempt of court	11		Sexual misconduct involving a child	29
	Illegal wire tapping	0		Sexual misconduct MA	65
544.665	Failure to appear	136		Sexual misconduct 2nd Dgr	56
	Fugitive from justice	370		Sexual misconduct 3rd Dgr	15
	Hate crime C/D Fel	6		Sexual abuse 1st FC/D	20
	Persistent offender	82		Sexual abuse 2nd MA/FD	3
	Persistent misdemeanor offender	0		Sexual abuse 3rd MA	0
	Possess. controlled substance w/intent to dist.	0		Indecent exposure MA	0
	Attempt to commit an offense	291		Attempted Enticement of a Child	3
	Conspiracy FB	67		Failure to register as a sex offender	9
	Murder 1st FA	154		Prostitution MB	52
	Murder 1961 A	138		Patronizing prostitution MB	8
	Voluntary manslaughter FB	130		Promoting prostitution 1st FB	3
	Involuntary manslaughter FC	32		Promoting prostitution 2nd FC	7
	Assault 1st FA/B	587		Promoting prostitution 3rd FD	0
	Assault 2nd FC	903		Bigamy MA	1
	Unlawful endangerment of another FC			Incest FD	
	Assault 3rd MA/C	2,051		Abandonment of a child 1st FB	0
	Domestic Assault 1st FC			Abandonment of a child 2nd FD	1
	Domestic Assault 1st FC  Domestic Assault 2nd FC	157			2 5 7 9
		983		Criminal nonsupport MA/FD	3,578
	Domestic Assault 3rd FC	1,712		Endangering welfare of a child 1st Dgi	351
	Assault low enforcement officer FA	35		Endangering welfare of a child MA	274
	Assault law enforcement officer FA	63		Abuse of a child FB/C	153
	Assault law enforcement officer	120		Unlawful transactions with a child MB	1 1
	Assault law enforcement officer 3rd MA	275		Using a child in a sexual performance FB/C	3
	Tampering with a judicial officer	10		Promoting sexual performance by a child FC	0
565.090	Harassment MA	172	568.110	Processor failure to report MB	0

Charge Code	Description	FY04 Cases	Charge Code	Description	FY04 Cases
568.175	Trafficking in children FC	0	571.030	Unlawful use of weapons FD/MB	1,145
569.020	Robbery 1st FA	705	571.045	Defacing firearm MA	1
569.025	Pharmacy robbery 1st FA	5		Possession of a defaced firearm MB	3
	Robbery 2nd FB	384		Unlawful transfer of weapons FD/MA	1
569.035	Pharmacy robbery 2nd FB	0		Possession of a concealable firearm FC	14
569.040	Arson 1st FB	53	571.080	Transfer concealable firearms w/out permit MA	2
569.050	Arson 2nd FC	77	571.090	Permit to acquire concealable weapons MA	0
569.055	Knowingly burning or exploding FD	50		Use/possession of metal-penetrating bullet FB	1
	Reckless burning or exploding MA	4		Gambling MB	8
569.065	Negligent burning or exploding MB	9	572.035	Promoting Child Pornography 2nd FD	0
569.070	Catastrophe FA	0	572.050	Possession of gambling records 1st FD	0
569.080	Tampering 1st FC	2,462	572.060	Possession of gambling records 2nd MA	0
569.085	Unlawful endangerment of property FC	0	572.070	Possession of a gambling device MA	0
	Tampering 2nd MA/FD	508		Lottery offenses	0
569.095	Tampering with intellectual property MA/FD	2	573.020	Promoting obscenity 1st FD	0
	Tampering with computer equipment FC/D	0		Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	2
	Tampering with computer users MA/FD	0		Promoting Child Pornography 1st FB	1
	Property damage 1st FD	391		Promoting Pornograhpy 2nd MA	1
	Property damage 2nd MB	504		Promoting child pornography 2nd FD	1
	Trespass 1st MB	743		Promoting gambling 2nd MA	6
	Trespass SD	55		Furnish pornographic material to a minor MA	2
569.155	Trespass of a school bus	1		Public display of explicit sexual material MA	0
	Burglary 1st FB	790		Coercing acceptance of obscene materials	0
	Burglary 2nd FC	2,863		Peace disturbance	124
	Possession of burglar's tools FD	14		Private peace disturbance MC	4
	Stealing FC/MA	4,921		Unlawful assembly MB	4
	Stealing animals	12		Rioting MA	0
	Stealing 3rd Offense FC	103		Refusal to disperse MC	2
	Receiving stolen property MA/FC	942		Promoting civil disorder 1st FC	0
	Alteration or removal of item numbers FD/MB	4		Drunkenness/Drinking in prohibited places M	3
	Forgery FC	2,621		Burial discretion - Institutional Vandalism	4
	Possession of a forgery instrumentality FC	4		Ethnic intimidation FD	0
	Counterfeiting 1000 or more	3		Ethnic intimidation SD	1
	Issuing a false instrument or certificate MA	0	574.105	Money Laundering	1
	Passing bad check MA/FD	5,679		Making a terrorist threat	9
	Fraudulent stop payment on instrument MA/FD	28		Concealing an offense MA	0
	Fraudulent use of a credit device MA/FD	285		Hindering prosecution	70
	Fraudulent procurement of a credit/debit device			Perjury FA/B/C/D	8
	Deceptive business practices	1		False affidavit MA/C	3
	Financial exploitation of elderly or disabled	6		False declarations MB	14
	Commercial bribery MA	0		False reports MB	85
	Sports bribery FEL/MIS	0		False bomb report D-fel	11
	False advertising MA	0		Tampering with physical evidence	16
	Bait advertising MA	0		Tampering with public records	0
	Defrauding secured creditors MA/FD	16		False impersonation	6
	Telephone service fraud MA	1		Simulating legal process	0
	Library theft FC/MC	6		Resisting. Interference. w/Arrest. FD/MA	872
	Misapplication of funds financial institution FC/D			Interference. w/Legal Process MB	3.2
	False entries-records of financial institution FC	2		Escape from commitment FD	10
	Check kiting FC	0		Escape/attempt escape custody MA FA/D	48
	Identity Theft	13		Escape/attempt escape confinement FA/C/D	38
	Selling unauthorized recordings	13		Failure to return to confinement MA/FC	33
	Theft of cable television service FA/MC	5		Aiding escape of a prisoner FB/D MA	4
	Armed criminal action	43		Permitting escape	0
	Possess/transport/sale-certain weapons FC/MA			Disturbing judicial proceeding	0

Charge Code	Description	FY04 Cases	Charge Code	Description	FY04 Cases
575.260	Tampering with judicial process	1	577.161	Can't prohibit disabled life jackets in pool	0
575.270	Tampering with a witness FC/MA	57	577.600	Failure to use ordered ignition interlock device	6
575.280	Official acceding to corruption	0	578.009	Animal neglect MA	21
575.290	Improper communication	0	578.012	Animal abuse	79
575.300	Juror misconduct	0	578.025	Dog fighting MA/FD	0
575.310	Misconduct in selecting or summoning juror	0	578.027	Dog baiting MA	0
575.320	Misconduct in administration of justice	0	578.050	Bull baiting and cockfighting MA	0
	Killing or Disabling a Police Animal	0	578.150	Failure return rented personal property MA/FD	249
576.010	Bribery of a public servant FD	3	578.154	Possession of Anhydrous Ammonia	38
576.020	Public servant acceding to corruption FD	2	578.250	Inhaling/ inducing others to inhale fumes MB	21
576.030	Obstructing government operations MB	5	578.255	Induce or possess w/intent to induce intoxication	7
	Official misconduct MA	0	578.260	Possess/purchase solvents to aid others MB	3
576.050	Misuse of official information MA	0	578.265	Sell or Transfer Solvents FC	1
576.060	Failure to give a tax list	0	578.305	Assault w/ intent to hijack bus	0
	Treason FA	0	578.365	Hazing	0
577.005	Vehicular manslaughter	0	578.377	Unlawful receipt of food stamps MA/FD	3
577.010	Driving while intoxicated MA/B FD	4,126	578.379	Unlawful conversion of food stamps MA/FD	0
577.012	Drive w/excessive blood alcohol content MA/C	42	578.381	Unlawful transfer of food stamps MA/FD	0
577.017	Consuming alcoholic beverages in moving MV	16	578.395	Ticket scalping	0
577.023	Driving while intoxicated Second MA, Third FD	49	578.423	Knowingly participate in street gang activity MA	0
577.051	Failure to furnish M.U.L.E. records MC	0	578.425	Promoting or assisting gang conduct MA	0
577.060	Leaving scene-motor vehicle accident MA/FD	496	578.433	Maintaining public nuisance	0
577.070	Littering MA	37	578.445	Possession tools to break into vending mach	0
577.073	Littering in state parks	0	589.400	Registration of certain offenders with chief law	6
577.075	Release of Anhydrous Ammonia	6	589.414	Failure to register as a sex offender	15
577.076	Littering with carcasses	0	589.425	Failure to register penalty, subsequent	76
577.080	Abandoning motor vehicle MA	3	602.300	Unlawfully possessing a tobacco product	0
577.100	Abandonment of airtight containers	2		Sexually violent predator	1
	Operating MV while under 16 years of age	0		Construction of on-site sewage disposal system	0
	Corrupting or diverting water supply	0	701.046	Sewage Disposal construction or modification	2
	Prohibition of waste disposal wells	0		Witness Only	6

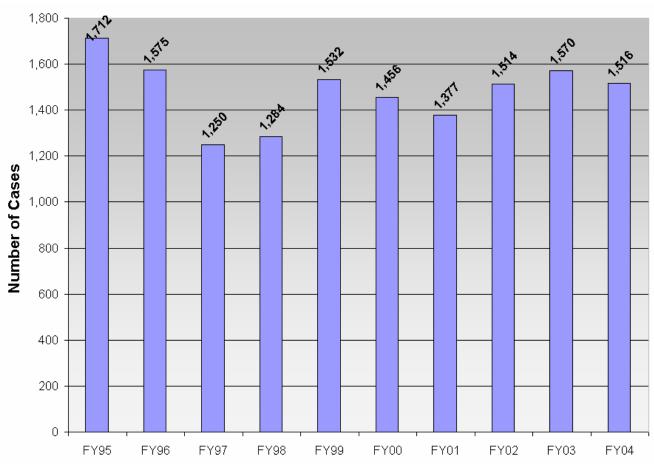
# FY2004 CONFLICT ASSIGNMENTS by Case Type

Code	Description	# of Cases Assigned
10	Murder – Death Penalty	4
15	Murder – 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	11
20	Other Homicide	9
30	A-B Felony	220
35	C-D Felony	259
40	Misdemeanor	72
52	Juvenile	20
54	Post Conviction Relief – Rule 24	1
59	Post Conviction Relief – Rule 29	11
60	Chapter 552	0
65	Probation Violation	42
80	Appeal	3
82	Direct Appeal	7
	Total Conflict Assignments	659

# FY2004 APPELLATE DIVISION CASELOAD Cases Opened and Closed

		4	_		107	4	
	Cen			tern		tern	Totals
	Colu		St. L			s City	IOlais
	Area 50	Area 67	Area 51	Area 68	Area 52	Area 69	
Death PCR							
Opened	5	1	1	0	2	0	9
Closed	4	2	7	0	4	0	17
Felony Appeals							
Opened	189	0	57	57	29	29	361
Closed	207	0	58	57	36	41	399
PCR Appeals							
Opened	69	43	61	62	37	45	317
Closed	68	51	61	58	41	59	338
PCR Trials							
Opened	0	288	179	143	89	86	785
Closed	0	305	138	120	88	88	739
Other (DNA, 29.07,	, 29.13, Rul	e 87, State	s Appeals	, 29.27, W	rits, SVP,	etc.	
Opened	25	10	4	1	2	2	44
Closed	23	13	1	0	0	1	38
Appellate Division	Totals						
Opened	288	342	302	263	159	162	1,516
Closed	302	371	265	235	169	189	1,531
Totals							
Opened	63	530 565 321		21	1,516		
Closed	67	73	50	00	358		1,531
	Cen	tral	Eas	tern	Wes	tern	
	Colu	mbia	St. L	ouis	Kansa	as City	

# **Number of New Appellate Cases**



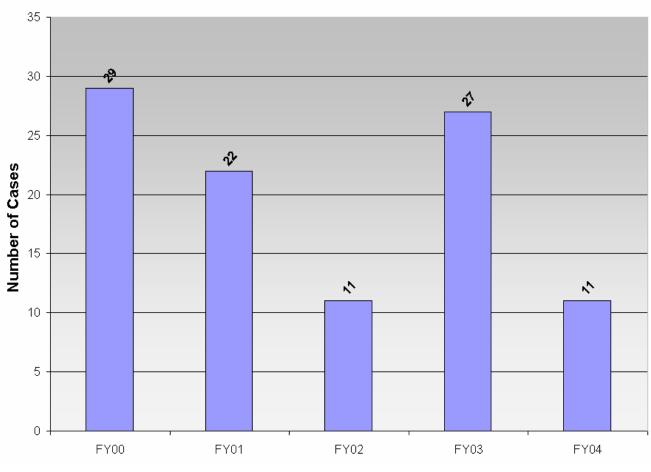
Fiscal Year

Appellate Cases Disposed  By Disposition Code						
ву різро	District	District		District	District	District
	50	51	52	67	68	69
42 Conflict (transferred for assignment)		7	1		10	1
41 Conflict (transfer to PD Office)	4	13	2	8	11	8
37 Guilty Plea Vacated		2	1	11		1
36 Reversed for sufficiency/client discharged	3			1		
35 Reversed for findings of fact/conclusions of law			3	1	1	2
34 Reversed for new trial				1		
33 Reversed & Remanded for sentencing relief			4	1	1	2
32 Reversed & Remanded for Resentencing	1			12	1	
31 Reversed & Remanded for PCR Hearing	2	2	5	1	2	2
30 Reversed & Remanded for New Trial	17		5			3
21 Denied without hearing		46	19	43	40	18
20 Denied after hearing		18	20	80	16	25
12 Summary Affirmance	151	67	4	11	66	1
11 Affirmed in part/Rev & Remand in part	8	1	1	1	2	1
10 Affirmed after opinion	74	25	50	39	9	71
03 Dismissed by Court	4	19	11	57	24	8
02 Voluntary Dismissal	24	46	36	81	35	35
01 Withdraw	14	13	5	16	11	1
00 Unknown		7	2	6	5	10
	302	266	169	370	234	189

FY2004								
CAPITAL DIVISION								
Death Penalty Caseload								
	Opened	Closed	Current					
Central Office—Columbia								
Trials	4	5	9					
Appeals	6	8	1					
Totals	10	13	10					
Eastern Office—St. Louis City								
Trials	6	7	17					
Appeals	3	4	3					
Totals	9	11	20					
Western Office—Kansas City								
Trials	1	2	4					
Appeals	4	1	7					
Totals	5	3	11					
Total Death Penalty Cases								
Trials	11	14	30					
Appeals	13	13	11					
Totals	24	27	41					

The Direct Appeals of Death Penalty Cases was transferred to the Capital Division in October of 1997. In addition to the Direct Appeals, the staff assigned to direct appeals of death penalty cases assist the Capital Division Trial staff in trail preparation.

# **Number of New Capital Cases**



Fiscal Year

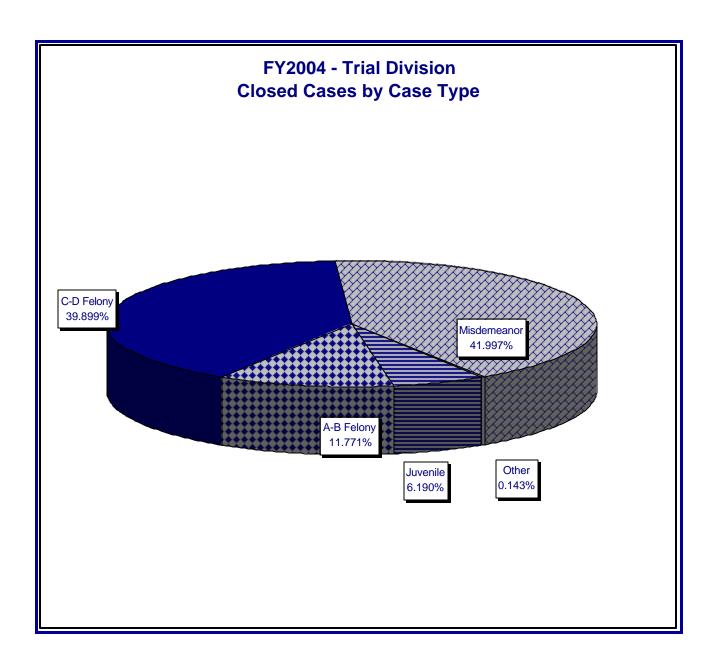
## **Cases Closed**

The State Public Defender System's Trial Division closed 84,119 cases in Fiscal Year 2004.

	FY 2004 Trial Division Closed Cases by Case Type	
	Description	# of Cases Represented
10	Murder – Death Penalty	4
15	Murder – 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	130
20	Other Homicide	103
30	A-B Felony	7413
35	C-D Felony	25,931
40	Misdemeanor	21,795
45	Misdemeanor – Traffic	5,500
50	Juvenile – Status	743
52	Juvenile – Criminal	3,280
54	Post Conviction Relief/Rule 24 & Rule 29	2
60	Chapter 552	48
61	Sexual Predator Hearings & Trials	3
65	Probation Violation	19,127
75	Writ	31
80	Appeal	6
82	Direct Appeal	3
	Total Trial Division Classed Cases	04 140
	Total Trial Division Closed Cases	84,119

## TRIAL DIVISION NEW CASES OPENED FIVE FISCAL YEAR COMPARISONS - FY00 to FY2004 BY DISTRICT

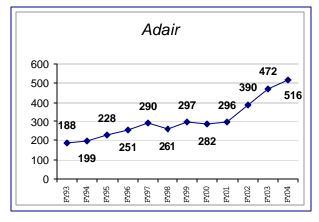
District								
#	District Name	FY00 Cases	FY01 Cases	FY02 Cases	FY03 Cases	FY04 Cases	# Change 2000	% Change
#	District Name	Opened	Opened	Opened	Opened	Opened	to 2004	2000 to 2004
1	St. Louis Juvenile	2,164	1,657	1,294	1,235	1,265	-899	-41.54%
2	Kirksville	447	477	595	673	722	275	61.52%
4	Marwille	370	509	617	708	736	366	98.92%
5	St. Joseph	2,139	2,100	2,192	2,317	2,276	137	6.40%
6	Kansas City Juvenile		406	996	1,306	1,322	1,322	
7	Liberty	3,098	3,119	3,358	3,593	3,582	484	15.62%
10	Hannibal	1,064	1,318	1,302	1,483	1,588	524	49.25%
11	St. Charles	1,640	1,769	1,943	1,824	1,680	40	2.44%
12	Fulton	1,652	1,492	1,536	1,645	1,778	126	7.63%
13	Columbia	3,673	3,753	3,933	4,044	4,348	675	18.38%
14	Moberly	1,182	1,112	1,268	1,378	1,536	354	29.95%
15	Sedalia	1,540	1,275	1,558	1,780	2,018	478	31.04%
16	Kansas City	9,223	8,574	8,115	9,210	9,577	354	3.84%
17	Harrisonville	2,632	2,526	2,281	2,554	2,627	-5	-0.19%
19	Jefferson City	1,244	1,300	1,135	1,318	1,264	20	1.61%
20	Union	1,462	1,366	1,615	1,946	1,615	153	10.47%
21	St. Louis County	3,805	3,606	4,121	3,553	3,204	-601	-15.80%
22	St. Louis City	8,241	6,954	7,543	5,928	7,848	-393	-4.77%
23	Hillsboro	1,234	1,523	1,584	1,852	1,897	663	53.73%
24	Farmington	1,734	1,808	1,987	2,213	2,312	578	33.33%
25	Rolla	2,358	2,679	3,001	3,274	3,489	1,131	47.96%
26	Lebanon	1,901	2,340	2,429	2,727	2,501	600	31.56%
28	Nevada	1,003	1,131	1,288	1,268	1,338	335	33.40%
29	Carthage	3,791	3,882	4,444	4,225	4,306	515	13.58%
30	Buffalo	941	1,083	1,189	1,622	1,900	959	101.91%
31	Springfield	2,739	3,094	3,787	4,165	4,562	1,823	66.56%
32	Cape Girardeau	2,409	2,703	2,522	2,890	2,837	428	17.77%
34	Caruthersville	985	1,035	1,167	1,123	1,049	64	6.50%
35	Kennett	1,552	1,699	1,737	1,838	1,951	399	25.71%
36	Poplar Bluff	1,232	1,527	1,573	1,708	1,712	480	38.96%
37	West Plains	761	768	999	1,025	1,170	409	53.75%
39	Monett	1,916	2,151	2,437	2,438	2,074	158	8.25%
43	Chillicothe	1,707	2,090	2,356	2,444	2,685	978	57.29%
44	Ava	437	568	611	740	686	249	56.98%
45	Troy	849	881	932	999	1,240	391	46.05%
49	St. Louis Conflicts	656	638	718	645		-656	-100.00%
Total T	rial Division	73,781	74,913	80,163	83,691	86,695	12,914	17.50%
New Ca		7 5,7 6 7	,0 .0	55,700	55,557	5 5,000	. 2,0 . 4	
		FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY00 to	FY04

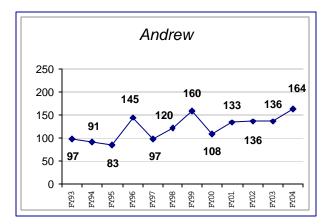


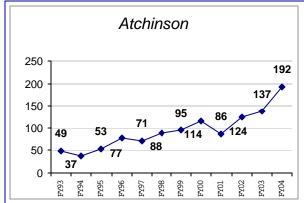
Felony Cases Opened
Misdemeanor Cases Opened
Probation Violation Cases Opened
Juvenile Cases Opened

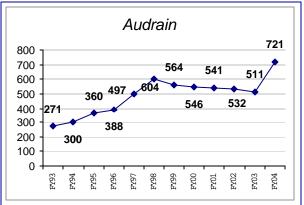
33,581 or 39.92% of the total caseload 27,295 or 32.45% of the total caseload 19,127 or 22.74% of the total caseload 4,023 or 4.78% of the total caseload

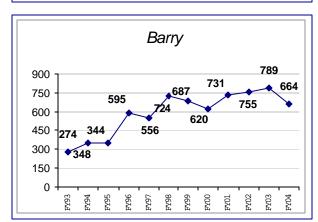
₹ Q	FY2004 Disposed									
Lo. La		County	FY2004 Opened	FY2004 FY2004 Opened Disposed	County	FY2004 Opened	FY2004 FY2004 Opened Disposed	County	FY2004 Opened	FY2004 Disposed
Lo La		Dallas	351	337	Livingston	309	312	Randolph	540	476
uo_ ia	164	Daviess	344	303	Macon	427	424	Ray	552	554
	192	DeKalb	205	202	Madison	138	123	Reynolds	7	67
<b>a</b>	1 721	Dent	341	332	Maries	126	140	Ripley	287	265
<b>a</b>		Douglas	134	147	Marion	663	645	Saline	427	451
L		Dunklin	1,115	1,106	McDonald	354	383	Schuyler	26	22
L D	329	Franklin	1,432		Mercer	135	147	Scotland	83	54
L O	344	Gasconade	237	239	Miller	483	454	Scott	601	644
	66 1	Gentry	8	79	Mississippi	445	463	Shannon	131	106
		Greene	3,176	3,090	Moniteau	174	173	Shelby	214	245
Buchanan 2,288	3 2,297	Grundy	223	226	Monroe	129	128	Ste. Genevieve	1,394	1,413
Butler 1,018		Harrison	311	304	Montgomery	207	230	Stoddard	228	246
Caldwell 276	3 225	Henry	523	566	Morgan	351	326	Stone	1,230	1,191
Callaway 985	1,004	Hickory	138	124	New Madrid	482	200	St. Charles	8,908	8,929
Camden 861	848	Holt	94	96	Newton	1,303	1,200	St. Clair	3,245	2,534
Cape Girardeau 1,447	1,418	Howard	137	122	Nodaway	171	165	St. Francois	201	200
Carroll 196	171	Howell	817	803	Oregon	240	230	St. Louis City	846	813
Carter 143	138	Iron	244	205	Osage	92	88	St. Louis Co.	528	443
Cass 967	954	Jackson	11,023	10,202	Ozark	175	216	Sullivan	117	117
Cedar 324	326	Jasper	2,694	2,576	Pemiscot	554	592	Taney	778	730
Chariton 98	88	Jefferson	1,917	1,903	Perry	287	222	Texas	649	715
Christian 732	642	Johnson	547	292	Pettis	737	707	Vernon	640	631
Clark 315	306	Knox	8	74	Phelps	1,113	1,090	Warren	320	287
Clay 2,044	1 2,017	Laclede	624	641	Pike	330	333	Washington	429	200
Clinton 269	257	Lafayette	546	920	Platte	1,083	1,024	Wayne	231	178
Cole 1,092	1,090	Lawrence	621	829	Polk	889	591	Webster	459	502
Cooper 289	3 268	Lewis	131	145	Pulaski	640	614	Worth	28	23
Crawford 702	768	Lincoln	847	813	Putnam	118	117	Wright	364	372
Dade 151	163	Linn	323	333	Ralls	166	144		86 695	84 119

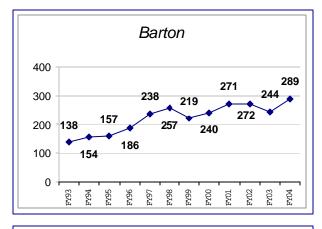


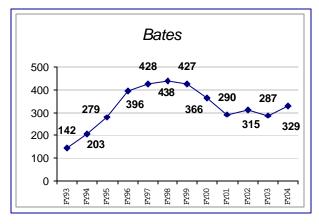


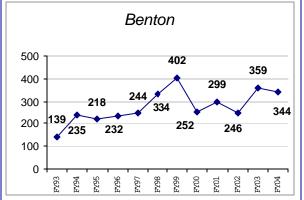


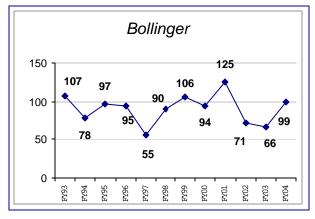


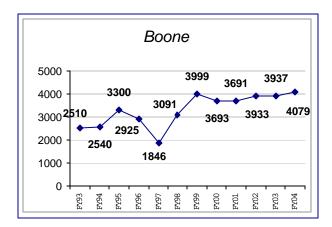


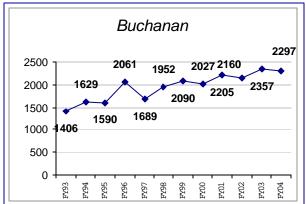


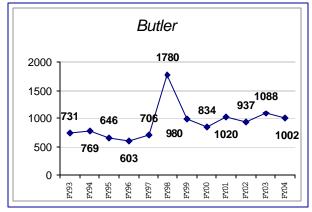


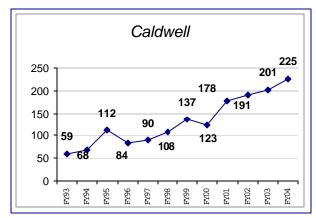


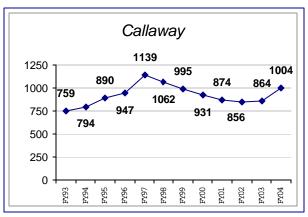


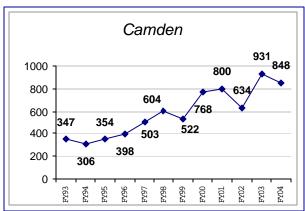


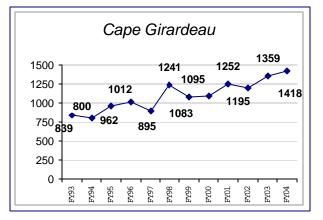


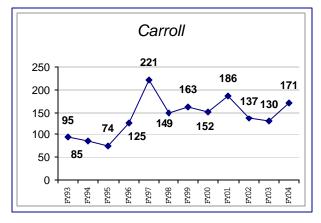


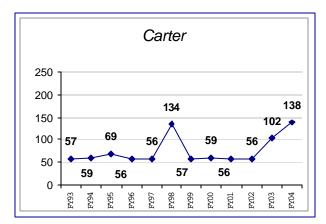


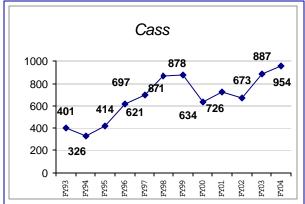


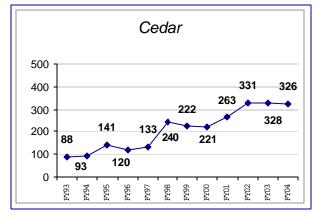


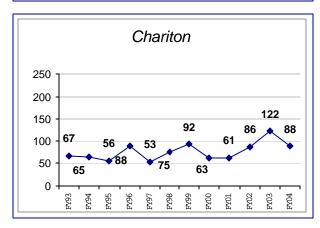


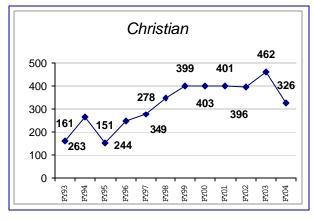


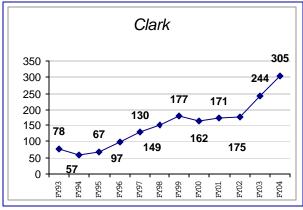


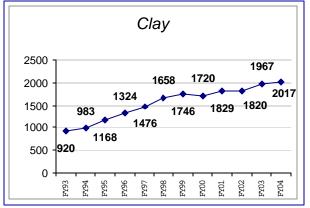


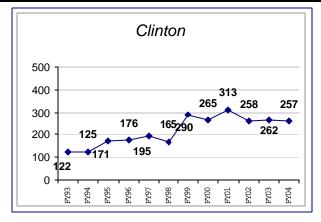


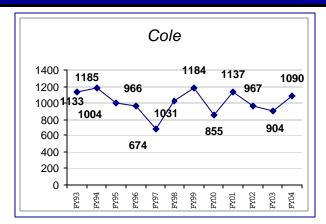


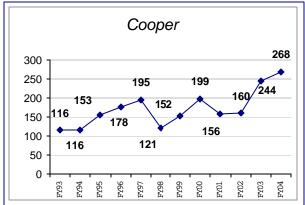


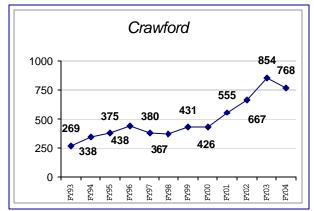


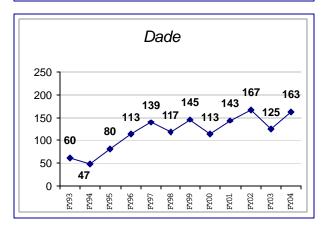


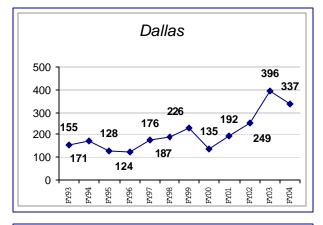


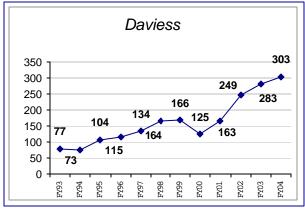


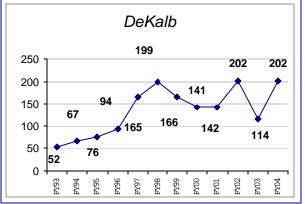


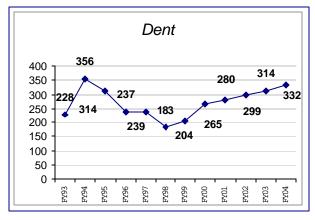


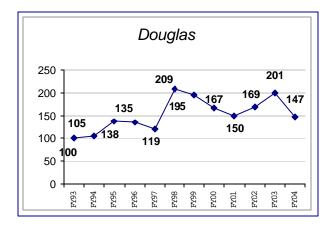


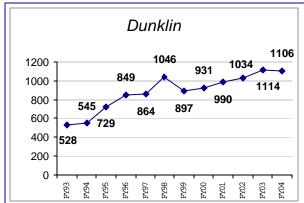


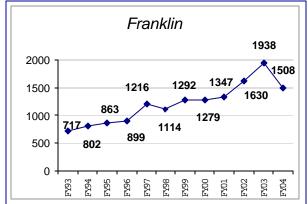


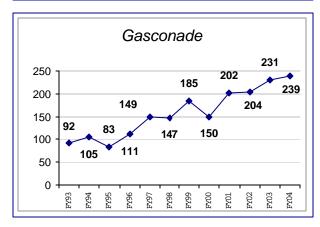


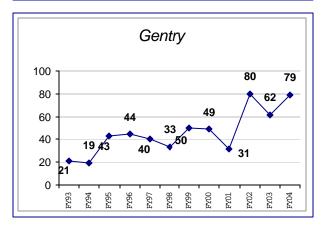


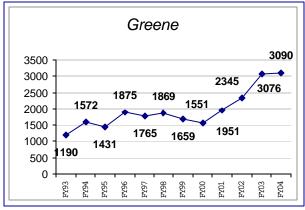


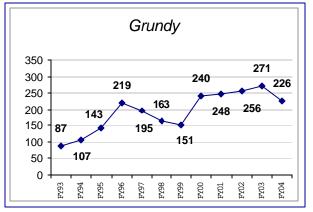


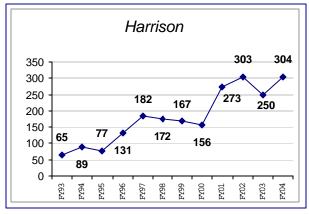


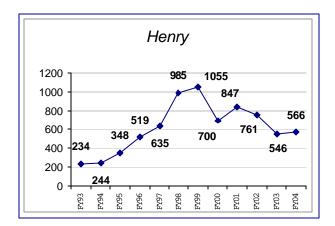


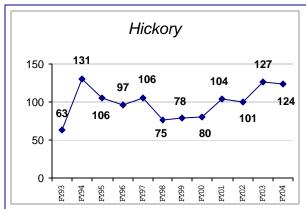


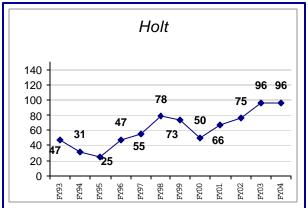


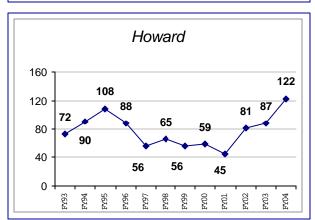


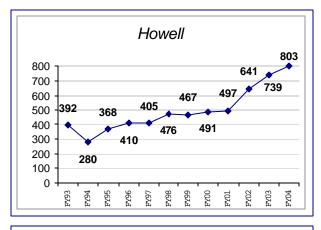


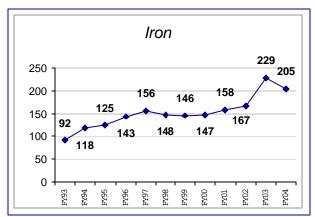


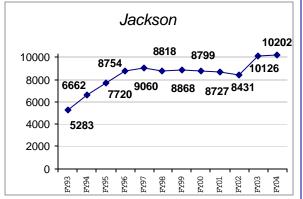


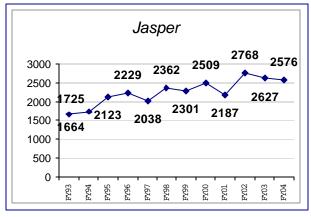


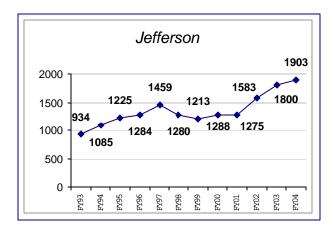


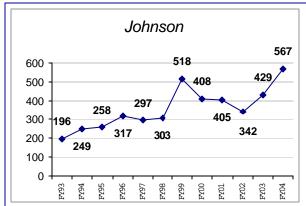


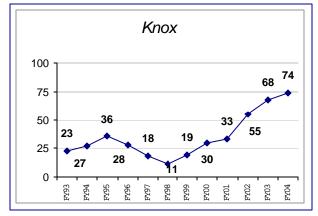


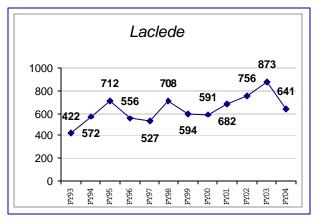


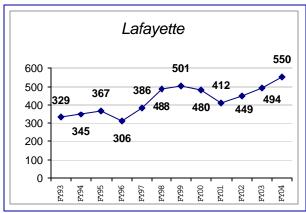


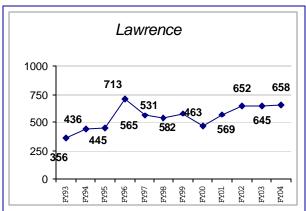


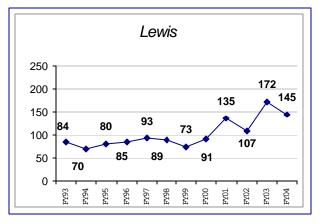


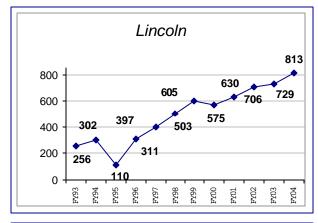


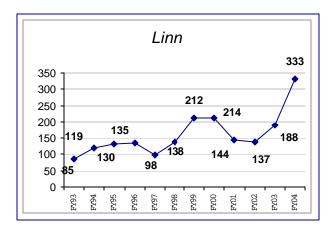


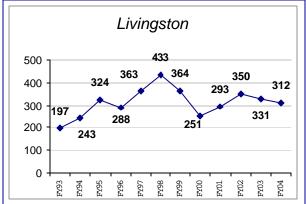


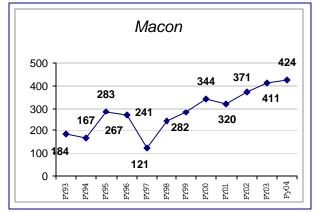


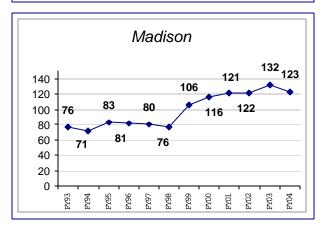


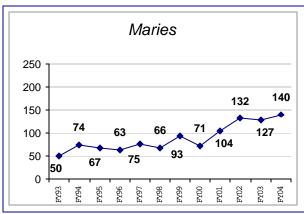


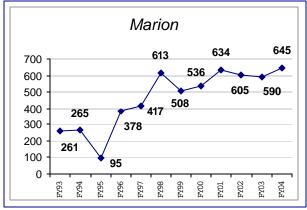


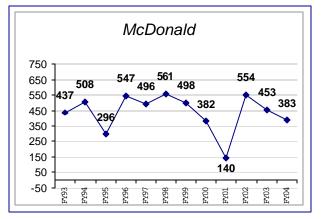


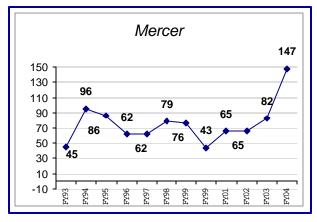


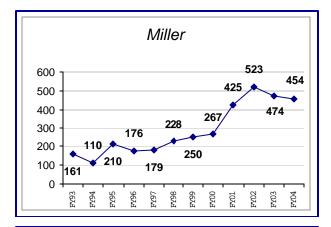




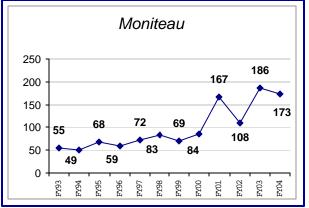


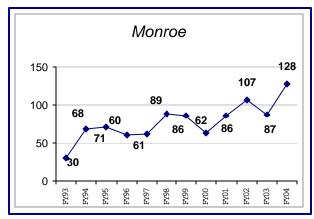


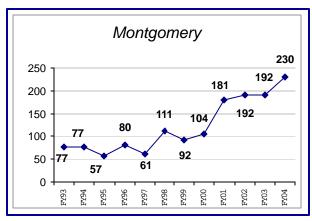


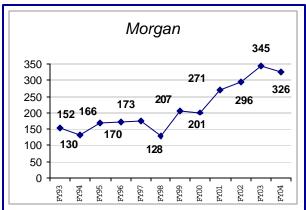




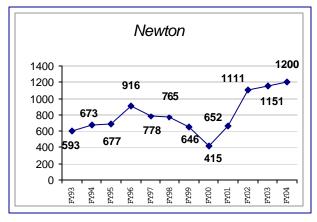


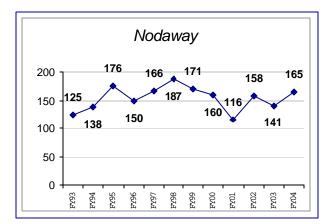


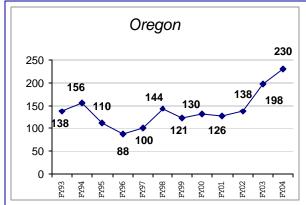


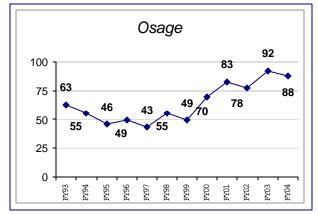


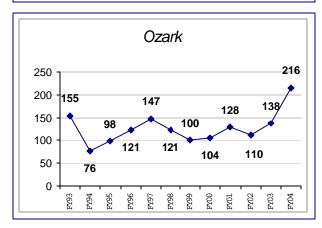


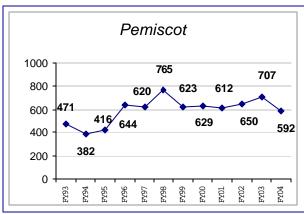


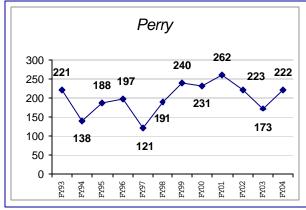


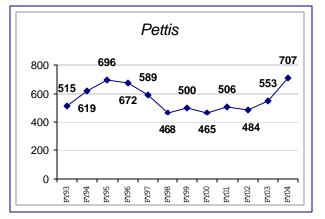


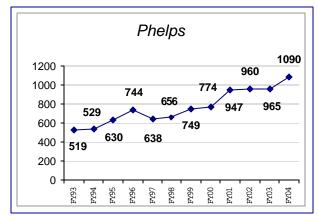


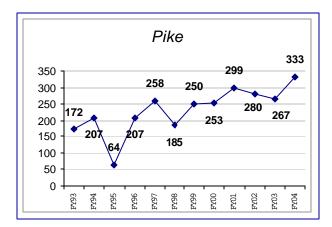


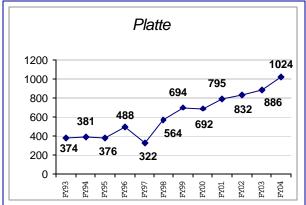


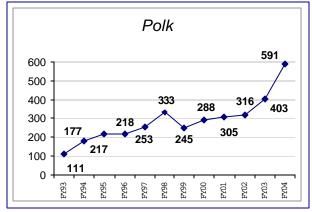


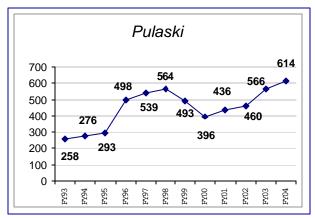


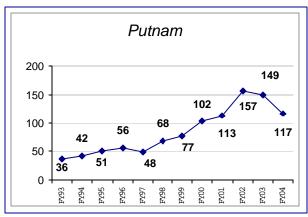


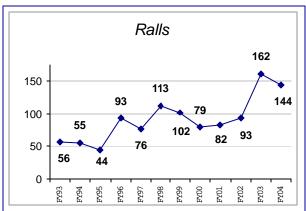


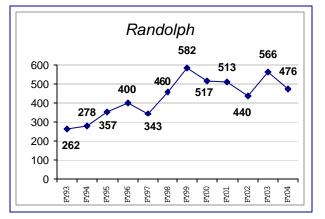


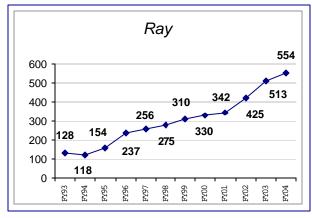


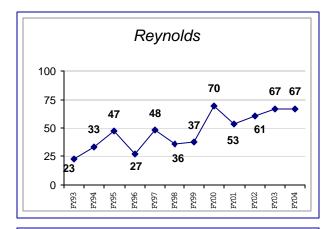


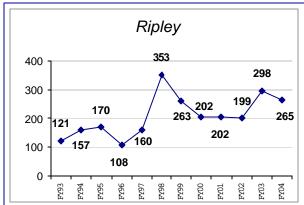


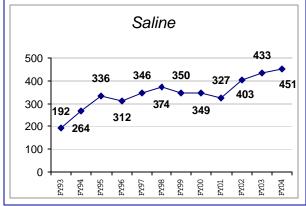


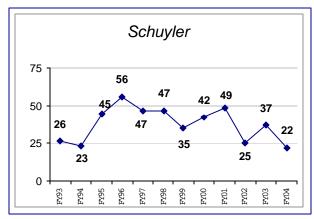


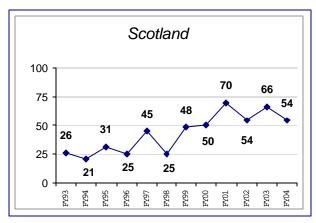


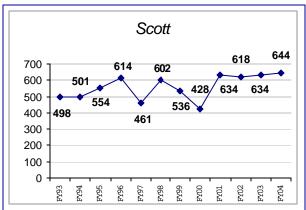


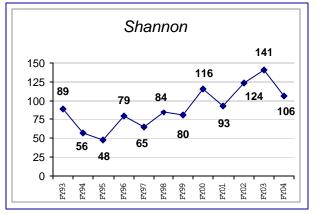


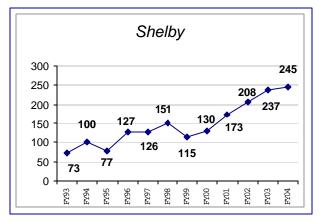


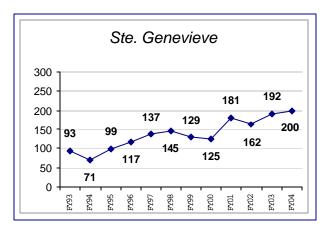


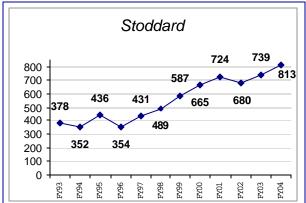


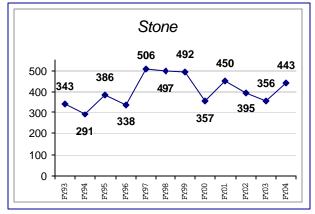


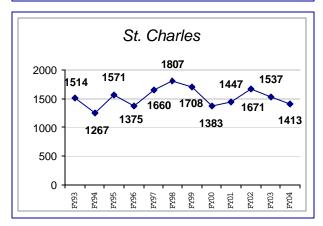


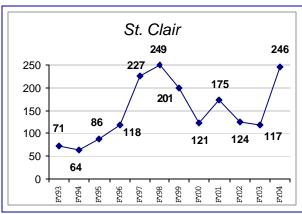


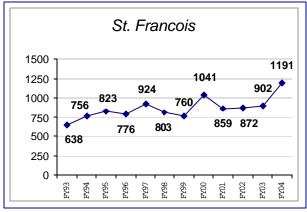


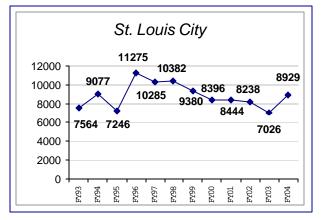


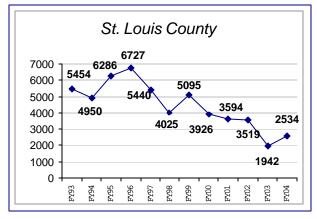


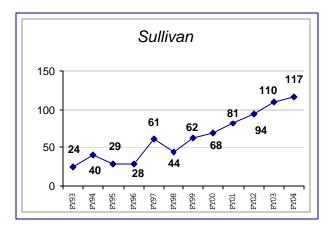


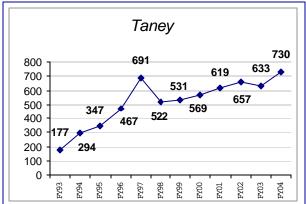


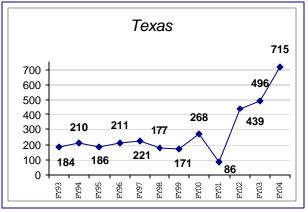


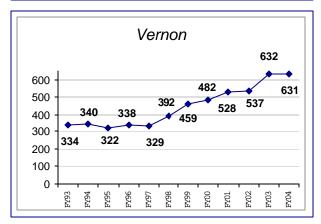


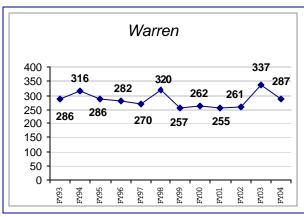


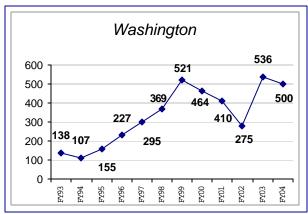


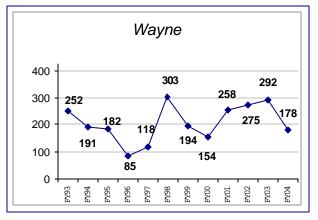


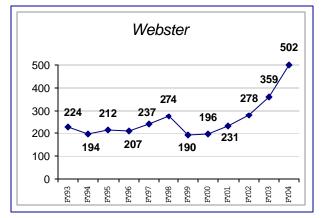


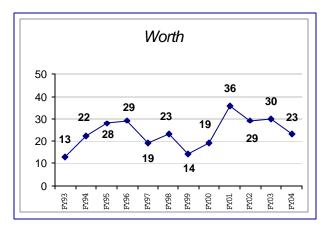


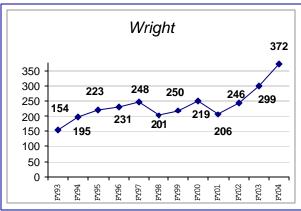


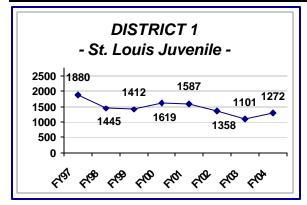


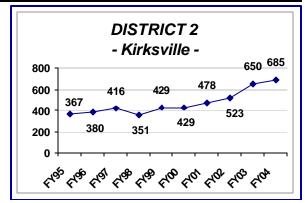


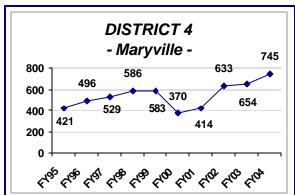


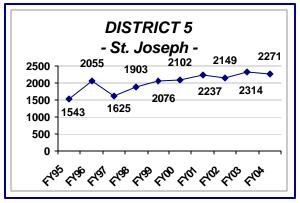


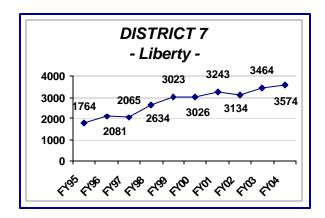


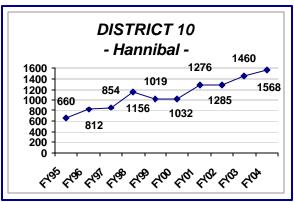


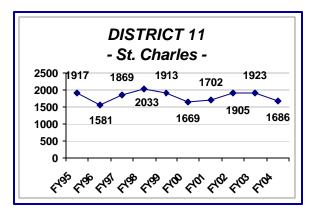


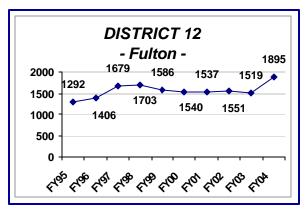


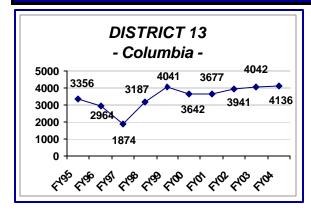


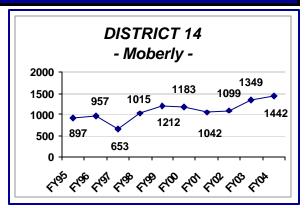


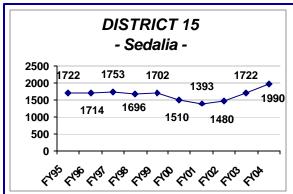


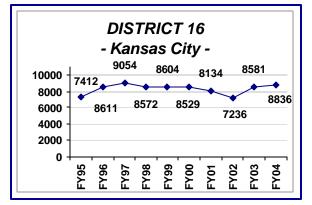


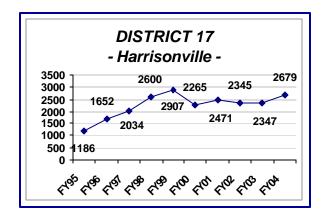


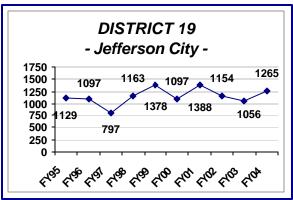


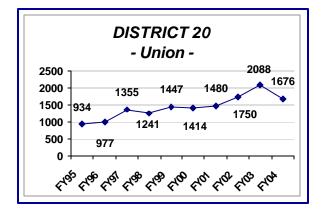


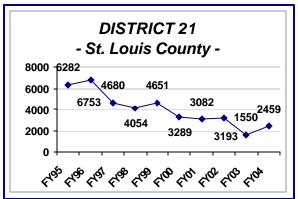


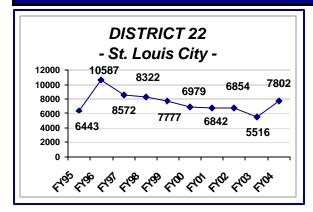


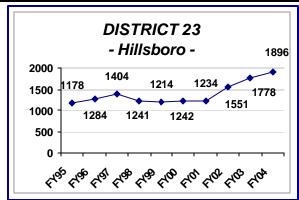


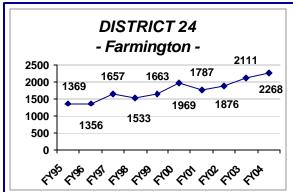


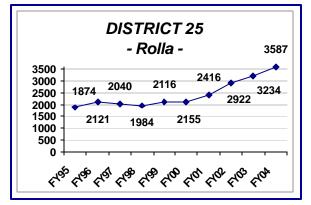


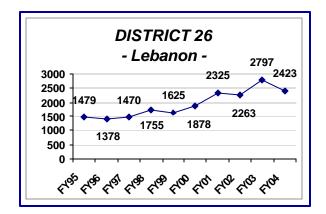


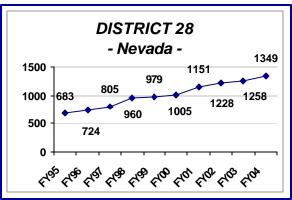


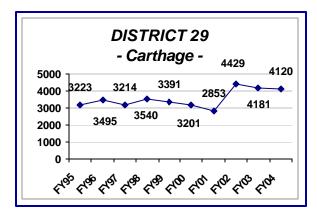


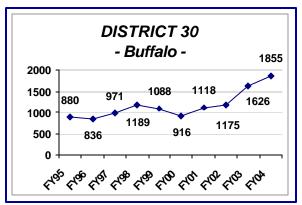


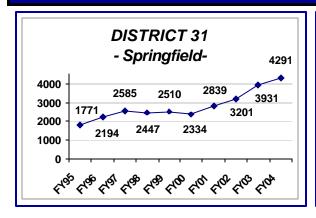


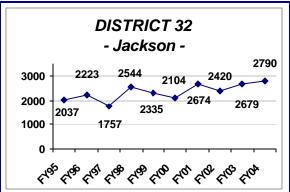


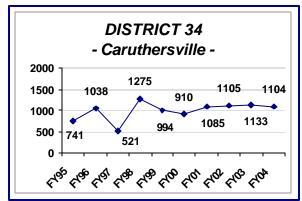


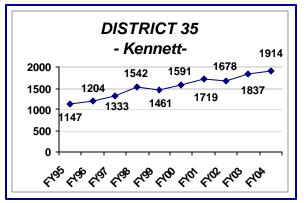


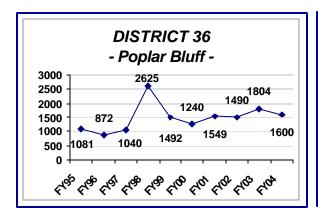


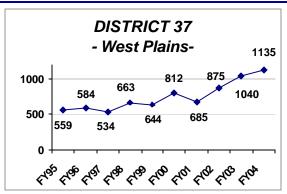


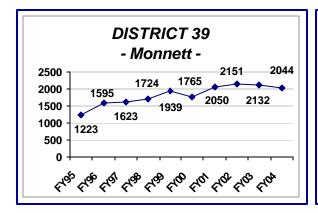


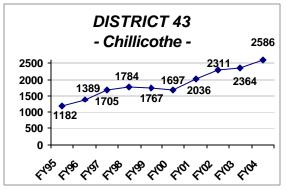


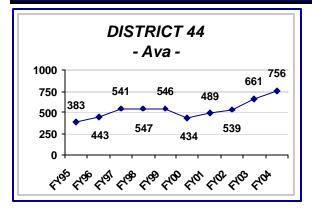


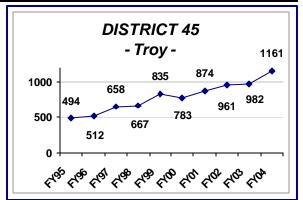


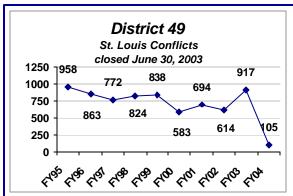


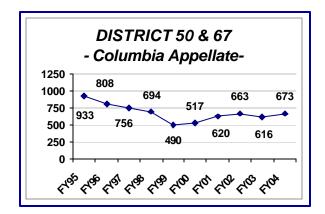


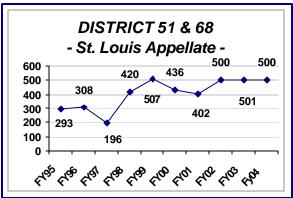


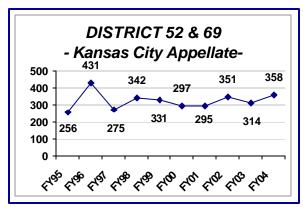


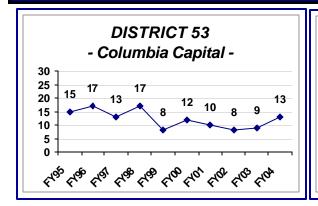


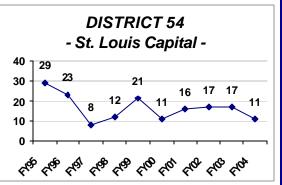


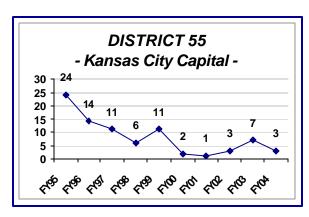












#### **Cases Closed**

#### **Cost of Cases Closed**

The direct cost, on average, of all cases disposed by to the State Public Defender System (including Death Penalty Representation) in Fiscal Year 2004 was \$261. The Trial Division average was \$204. These both compare very favorably to the last computed average under the old appointed counsel system of \$390 per case in 1981.

		Fiscal Year 2004 -	THAI DIVISIO	II CUSIS FE	Case		
	l	Current	Total Costs	FY04 Cases	Cost Per	FY04 Cases	Cos
$\dashv$	Location						_
		District Defender	For District	Assigned	Assignment	Disposed	Dispo
1	Juvenile	Daniel Underwood	\$301,033.01	1,265	\$237.97	1,272	\$
2	Kirskville	Richard Scheibe	\$176,046.12	722	\$243.83	685	\$
4	Maryville	Jeff Stephens	\$187,739.53	736	\$255.08	745	\$
5	St. Joseph	Bert Godding	\$407,260.77	2,276	\$178.94	2,271	\$
6	Kansas City Juvenile	Mary Bellm	\$286,792.51	1,322	\$216.94	1,154	\$
7	Liberty	Anthony Cardarella	\$656,171.71	3,582	\$183.19	3,574	\$
10	Hannibal	Raymond Legg	\$248,344.97	1,588	\$156.39	1,568	\$
1	St. Charles	Christine Sullivan	\$394,568.71	1,680	\$234.86	1,686	\$
2	Fulton	Michael Hamilton	\$276,579.64	1,778	\$155.56	1,895	\$
13	Columbia	Kevin O'Brien	\$711,912.96	4,348	\$163.73	4,136	\$
4	Moberly	Kirk Zwink	\$299,275.26	1,536	\$194.84	1,442	\$
5	Sedalia	Kathleen Brown	\$362,556.50	2,018	\$179.66	1,990	\$
6	Kansas City	Joel Elmer	\$1,928,528.46	9,577	\$201.37	8,836	\$
	Harrisonville	Jeffery Martin	\$478,926.28	2,627	\$182.31	2,679	\$
9	Jefferson City	Jan King	\$235,848.12	1,264	\$186.59	1,265	\$
20	Union	Lisa Preddy	\$313,988.01	1,615	\$194.42	1,676	\$
21	St. Louis County	Shawn Goulet	\$1,251,666.96	3,204	\$390.66	2,459	\$
22	St. Louis City	Eric Affolter	\$1,670,630.62	7,848	\$212.87	7,802	\$
23	Hillsboro	Tony Manansala	\$344,334.15	1,897	\$181.52	1,896	\$
24	Farmington	Wayne Williams	\$517,674.79	2,312	\$223.91	2,268	\$
25	Rolla	Jahnel Lewis	\$489,456.46	3,489	\$140.29	3,587	\$
26	Lebanon	James Wilson	\$480,645.48	2,501	\$192.18	2,423	\$
28	Nevada	Joe Zuzal	\$243,064.99	1,338	\$181.66	1,349	\$
29	Joplin	Darren Wallace	\$869,029.76	4,306	\$201.82	4,120	\$
30	Buffalo	Dewayne Perry	\$314,910.45	1,900	\$165.74	1,855	\$
31	Springfield	Rodney Hackathorn	\$815,509.74	4,562	\$178.76	4,291	\$
32	Jackson	Christopher Davis	\$562,314.20	2,837	\$198.21	2,790	\$
34	Caruthersville	Amy Skrien	\$271,370.79	1,049	\$258.69	1,104	\$
35	Kennett	Catherine Rice	\$304,070.27	1,951	\$155.85	1,914	\$
36	Poplar Bluff	Lashon Rhodes	\$273,121.45	1,712	\$159.53	1,600	\$
	West Plains	Danna Anthony	\$198,784.14	1,170	\$169.90	1,135	
39	Monett	Victor Head	\$584,813.41	2,074	\$281.97	2,044	\$
13	Chillicothe	David Miller	\$506,228.90	2,685	\$188.54	2,586	
	Ava	Linda McKinney	\$180,617.33	686	\$263.29	756	
	Troy	Thomas Gabel	\$227,393.05	1,240	\$183.38	1,161	\$
	St. Louis Conflicts	Closed	\$1,299.21	1-1-		104	

	Fiscal \	/ear 2004 - Commit	ment Defer	nse Unit Co	sts Per Ca	ase	
	Location	Current	Total Costs	FY04 Cases	Cost Per	FY04 Cases	Cost Per
		District Defender	For District	Assigned	Assignment	Disposed	Disposition
71	Commitment Defense Unit	Ellen Blau	\$381,565.47	22	\$17,343.89	23	\$16,589.80

	Fiscal Y	ear 2004 - App	ellate Divis	ion Cos	ts Per Cas	se	
	Location	Current District Defender	Total Costs For District			Y04 Cases Disposed	Cost Per Disposition
50	Columbia Appellate	Ellen Flottman	\$732,432.67	288	\$2,543.17	302	\$2,425.27
51	St. Louis Appellate	Scott Thompson	\$557,430.11	302	\$1,845.80	265	\$2,103.51
52	Kansas City Appellate	Susan Hogan	\$385,848.10	159	\$2,426.72	169	\$2,283.12
67	Appellate/PCR Central A	Steve Harris	\$659,841.89	342	\$1,929.36	371	\$1,778.55
68	Appellate/PCR Eastern B	Renee Robinson	\$296,917.95	263	\$1,128.97	235	\$1,263.48
69	Appellate/PCR Western B	Andrew Schroeder	\$201,048.93	162	\$1,241.04	189	\$1,063.75

		Fiscal	Year 2004 - Ca	pital Divisio	on Costs	s Per Case	e	
		Location	Current District Defender	Total Costs For District	Y04 Cases Assigned	Cost Per Assignment	Y04 Cases Disposed	Cost Per Disposition
- 6	53	Columbia Capital	Jan Zembles	\$753,848.19	10	\$75,384.82	13	\$57,988.32
- 6	54	St. Louis Capital	Robert Wolfrum	\$1,100,528.21	9	\$122,280.91	11	\$100,048.02
- 6	55	Kansas City Capital	Thomas Jacquinot	\$497,661.28	5	\$99,532.26	3	\$165,887.09

### FIRST REGULAR SESSION TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED

#### HOUSE BILL NO. 12 92nd GENERAL ASSEMBLY FY2004

Section 12.400. To the Office of State Public Defender
For the purpose of funding the State Public Defender System

Personal Service *0911* \$22,314,833 Expense and Equipment *0912* \$3,237,191 Subtotal \$25,552,024

For payment of expenses as provided by Chapter 600, RSMo. associated with the defense of violent crimes and/or the defense of cases where a conflict of interest exists

Expense and Equipment **8727** \$2,559,850

From General Revenue Fund \$28,111,874

For expenses authorized by the Public Defender Commission as provided by Section 600.090, RSMo.

Personal Service *0951* \$58,378

Expense and Equipment *7673/63783* \$1,157,356

From Legal Defense and Defender Fund \$1,215,734

For refunds set-off against debts as required by

Section 143.786, RSMo.

From Debt Offset Escrow Fund **0753/3023** \$350,000E

For all grants and contributions of funds from the federal government or from any other source which may be deposited in the State Treasury for the use of the Office of the State Public Defender

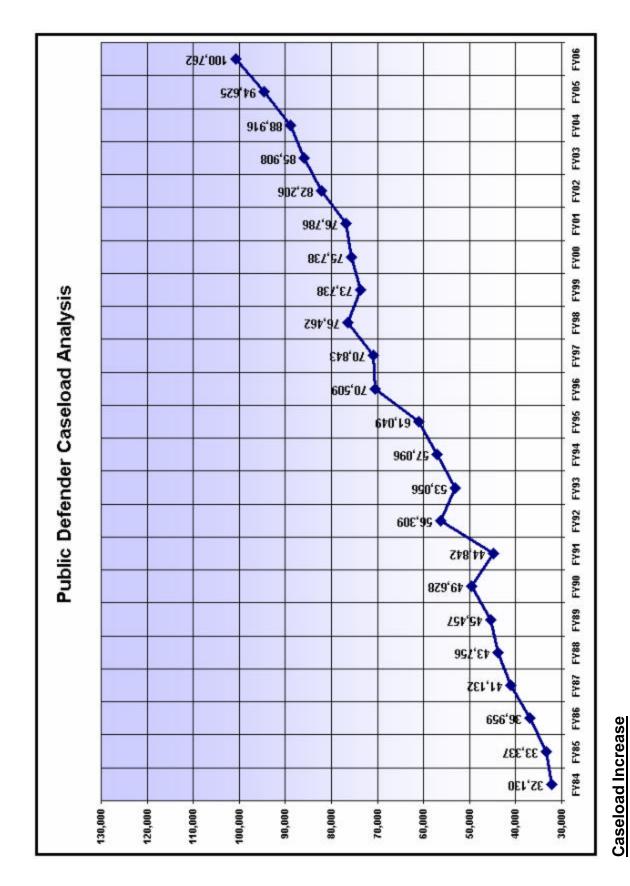
From Federal Funds 4006/90254 \$125,000 Total (Not to exceed 560.13 F.T.E.) \$29,802,608

#### **Case Activity**

In addition to the number of cases, the disposition of those cases once in the court system has a dramatic impact on the workload of Missouri's Public Defenders. Although the smallest in number, cases going to trial place the highest demand on an attorney's time. Several hours of pretrial preparation, hearings and motions are required for each hour actually spent in trial. Many cases do not require a trial for disposition but are disposed of only after a court hearing before the judge. These cases can include juvenile hearings, probation revocations hearings and preliminary hearings which also require considerable research and preparation before the actual court appearance.

Other dispositions, such as guilty pleas, dismissals and withdrawals, also place a crushing time burden on Missouri's Public Defenders. Some individual cases may require very little attorney time before the case is disposed of by plea or other disposition. Some cases require considerable preparation, investigation and negotiation before the case can be disposed of by plea or dismissal. In either event, the sheer volume of cases places an extreme demand on the time of Missouri's Public Defenders and support staff.

	FY2004 Trial Division Closed Cases by Disposition Type				
	Description	# of Cases			
01	Withdrawn	6,513			
02	Dismissed/Withdrawn	12,270			
03	NGRI	17			
04	Guilty Plea	40,056			
05	Court Trial	488			
06	Jury Trial	392			
10	Juvenile Hearing	1,726			
11	Certification Hearing	50			
12	Juvenile Informal Hearing	186			
15	PCR No Hearing & PCR Hearings				
20	Chapter 552	58			
25	Probation Violation Hearing	16,407			
30	Granted and Denied Writs	9			
35	Appeal Decision	10			
41	Conflict Transfer	2,878			
42	Conflict Assignment	625			
50	Capias Warrant > than 1 year	1,389			
00	Unknown	1,045			
	Total Trial Division Closed Cases	84,119			



An analysis of the caseload of the State Public Defender System shows a continued increase. In FY2004, the State Public Defender System provided representation in 88,916 newly assigned cases. The projection for FY2005 is 94,625 and for FY2006 is 100,762.

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				Murder +									Closed to
	Murder	Other		Felony				_	Probation		Total	Total	Opened
	1st H	1st Homicide	Felony	Caseload	Misdemeanor Juvenile	Juvenile	PCR	Other \	Other Violations	Appeals	Opened	Closed	Ratio
FY06 PROJECTION	157	164	37,580	37,901	31,775	4,448	904	89	24,824	820	100,762	89,803	0.8912
FY05 PROJECTION	156	151	35,966	36,273	29,838	4,352	854	94	22,428	787	94,625	85,319	0.9017
FY04 ACTUAL	154	140	34,422	34,716	28,018	4,258	807	86	20,263	756	88,916	86,356	0.9712
FY03 ACTUAL	195	114	35,425	35,734	25,807	4,147	806	103	18,479	832	82,908	81,059	0.9436
FY02 ACTUAL	163	132	33,183	33,478	25,147	3,918	802	64	18,047	750	82,206	77,165	0.9387
FY01 ACTUAL	182	125	29,934	30,241	22,903	4,488	711	82	17,663	869	76,786	73,438	0.9564
<b>FY00 ACTUAL</b>	147	109	28,019	28,275	24,119	4,998	763	9/	16,768	739	75,738	69,591	0.9188
<b>FY99 ACTUAL</b>	182	108	28,892	29,182	23,721	4,629	797	112	14,488	809	73,738	74,570	1.0113
<b>FY98 ACTUAL</b>	196	87	31,591	31,874	24,676	4,270	674	138	14,141	689	76,462	74,495	0.9743
<b>FY97 ACTUAL</b>	169	79	29,663	29,911	21,912	4,075	513	156	13,437	839	70,843	67,870	0.9580
<b>FY96 ACTUAL</b>	175	88	30,198	30,461	23,069	3,612	<b>70</b> 2	178	11,444	1,038	70,509	70,664	1.0022
<b>FY95 ACTUAL</b>	256	109	27,688	28,053	17,696	3,916	719	165	9,362	1,138	61,049	61,710	1.0108
<b>FY94 ACTUAL</b>	255	152	25,338	25,745	17,852	3,374	682	201	8,225	1,017	57,096	52,453	0.9187
FY93 ACTUAL	301	136	24,402	24,839	15,883	3,146	992	249	7,301	872	53,056	52,363	0.9869
<b>FY92 ACTUAL</b>	282	37	25,458	25,777	19,974	3,372	1,129	167	5,321	269	56,309	55,651	0.9883
FY91 ACTUAL	193	63	21,304	21,560	13,941	2,713	288	169	5,051	820	44,842	49,038	1.0936
FY90 ACTUAL	227	109	23,336	23,672	14,627	3,300	732	369	5,834	1,094	49,628	46,425	0.9355
<b>FY89 ACTUAL</b>	193	149	20,838	21,180	12,902	3,298	1,342	418	5,074	1,243	45,457	42,532	0.9357
<b>FY88 ACTUAL</b>	202	161	20,640	21,003	12,427	3,455	1,006	470	4,475	920	43,756	40,117	0.9168
<b>FY87 ACTUAL</b>	199	145	19,254	19,598	11,736	3,564	755	443	4,308	728	41,132	37,081	0.9015
<b>FY86 ACTUAL</b>	166	175	17,042	17,383	10,602	3,328	612	611	3,815	809	36,959	34,491	0.9332
FY85 ACTUAL	152	172	15,397	15,721	9,126	3,500	543	522	3,293	632	33,337	32,410	0.9722
FY84 ACTUAL	176	175	15 018	15 200	0.256	2 050	127	100	0 0 0	202	22 120	24 720	37000

#### **Commitment Defense Representation**

The Missouri State Public Defender Commitment Defense Unit represents poor people against whom the state has instituted civil commitment proceedings under Missouri's Sexually Violent Predator law. This law enables the state to indefinitely detain people who have no new conviction and who have completed their prison sentences on certain types of sex offenses.

The Commitment Defense cases require experienced attorneys familiar with complex litigation and the use of expert witnesses. In addition to extensive knowledge of criminal law, these cases also require our attorneys to have extensive knowledge of civil law and litigation. Courts have interpreted many of these civil commitment proceeding to be civil rather than criminal.

FY 2004 Commitment Defense Unit Caseload Statistics	
	# of Cases
	Cases
Opened in FY 2004	22
Closed in FY 2004	23
Jury Trials	11
Release Petition Hearing	1
Bench Trials	5
*Closed Cases are only temporary since any one committed has hearing and possibly trial right again in a year	

#### **Alternative Sentencing Program**

The primary objective of the Public Defender Alternative Sentencing Program is to reduce the inappropriate incarceration of individuals in Missouri's overcrowded prisons. Creative sentencing, for inmates who would not be a threat to society, could result in a community punishment rather than joining the ranks of the rising prison population. These plans incorporate such elements as supervision, employment, community services, mental and medical treatment components and payments of restitution. The Alternative Sentencing assisted in 351 cases where probations was granted.

FY2004 ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING Caseload Statistics	
Case Type	# of
	Cases
A– Felony	124
B—Felony	167
C—Felony	299
D—Felony	145
Misdemeanor	56
Juvenile	6
Total FY2004 Alternative Sentencing	797

FY2004 ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING Plans and Referrals	
Description	# of Cases
Sentencing with Full Alternative Sentencing Plan	456
Referrals – Treatment Placements	341
Total FY2004 Alternative Sentencing Caseload	797

#### Fiscal Year 2006

#### **Legislative Budget Request**

#### Caseload Increase—Trial Division

An analysis of the projected FY2006 caseload for the State Public Defender System shows an increase to a total of 100,762 total cases to be assigned. Of the 100,762 it is estimated that 98,336 will be trial division cases.

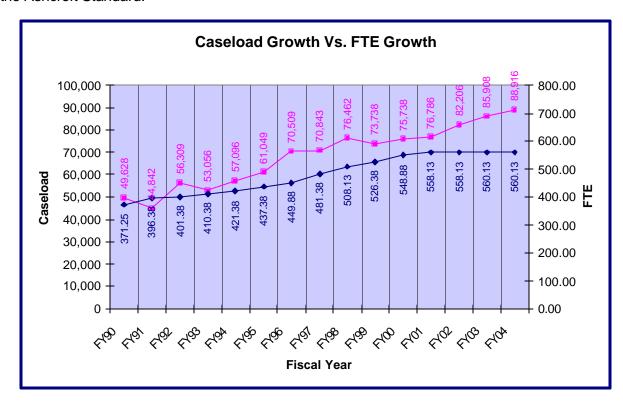
In Fiscal Year 1990, Governor Ashcroft, with the assistance of the State Public Defender Commission, developed a plan to fund a statewide public defender system. The plan provided for public defender offices in all areas of the state to effectively service the indigent accused.

In the 1990 State of Missouri Executive Budget, the Ashcroft Standard was settled upon as the appropriate caseload for assistant public defenders in the trial division. Assistant public defenders in the trial division can provide effective representation in 235 cases each fiscal year. Governor Ashcroft and the Legislature provided a total of 211.50 public defenders to handle the 49,697 trial division cases projected for fiscal year 1990.

Since 1990, the caseload of the trial division of the public defender system has grown rapidly due to a number of reasons: legislation enacting new crimes and increased penalties on existing crimes, aggressive prosecution, drug cases, etc.

The projected caseload for the trial division for Fiscal Year 2006 is 98,336 new cases being assigned. Using the Ashcroft Standard in 1990, the required number of attorneys to effectively provide representation is 418.50. The trial division currently has 287 attorney FTE allocated to it.

This decision item requests the 131.50 additional attorneys to fully staff the trial division to the Ashcroft Standard.



FY2006 Increased Caseload					
Trial Div	Trial Division - Decision Item				
Type of Case	Projected FY06 Cases				
Murder/Death Murder1/LWOP	0 285				
A/B Felonies	8,045				
C/D Felonies	29,103				
Misdemeanor	31,692				
Juvenile	4,427				
Probation Violations	24,784				
Total FY2006 Caseload	98,336				
One Attorney for Every 235 Trial DivisionCases					
Attorneys Required Current Trial Division Att	orneys	418.45 287.00			
New Attorneys		131.45			

The projected Trial Division Caseload for Fiscal Year 2006 is 98,336 cases. Using the Ashcroft Standard of 235 cases per attorney per year, the Trial Division needs 418 attorneys to meet caseload demands.

As of August 20, 2004, 287 attorney FTE have been assigned to the Trial Division. This decision item requests the 131.50 attorneys and the necessary support staff to bring the Trial Division into compliance with the Ashcroft Standard. The total cost of this decision item is \$10,081,086.

#### Caseload Increase—Appellate Division

An analysis of the projected FY2006 caseload for the State Public Defender System shows an increase to a total of 100,762 total cases to be assigned. Of the 100,762 it is estimated that 1,636 will be appellate division cases.

In Fiscal Year 1990, Governor Ashcroft, with the assistance of the State Public Defender Commission, developed a plan to fund a statewide public defender system. The plan provided for public defender offices in all areas of the state to effectively service the indigent accused.

The Ashcroft Plan also provided that an assistant public defender in the appellate division could provide representation in 40 appellate cases each fiscal year.

Since 1990, the caseload of the appellate division of the public defender system has grown rapidly, faster than new FTE have been appropriated.

The projected caseload for the appellate trial division for Fiscal Year 2006 is 1,636 new cases. Using the Ashcroft Standard developed in 1990, the required number of attorneys to effectively provide representation is 41. The appellate division currently has 29.50 attorney FTE allocated to it.

This decision item requests 11.50 additional attorneys to fully staff the appellate division to the Ashcroft Standard.

FY2006 Increased Caseload					
Appellate - Decision Item					
Type of Case	FY06 Projection				
Dooth Bonolty BCB	10				
Death Penalty PCR Direct Appeals	409				
24.035 Trials	624				
29.15 Trials 244					
PCR Appeals	349				
Total FY2006 Caseload	1,636				
One Attorney for Every 40 Appellate Cases					
Attorneys Required		40.90			
Current Appellate Division	n Attorneys	29.50			
New Attorneys		11.40			

The projected Appellate Division Caseload for Fiscal Year 2006 is 1,636 cases. Under the Ashcroft Standard of 40 cases per attorney per year, the Appellate Division needs 41 attorneys to meet caseload demands.

As of August 20, 2004, 29.5 attorney FTE are assigned to the Appellate Division. This decision item requests 11.50 attorneys and the necessary support staff to bring the Appellate Division in compliance with the Ashcroft Standard. The total cost of this decision item is \$891,623.

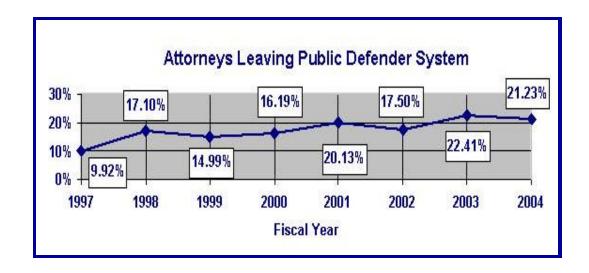
#### Recruitment and Retention—Assistant Public Defenders I, II and III

The inability of the State Public Defender to recruit and retain attorneys compromises the quality of justice and efficiency of Missouri's criminal justice system. It is a problem of crisis proportion.

Historically, high attorney turnover has plagued the State Public Defender System. In 1994, 60% of attorneys employed left the System within three years. In response to this problem, the legislature appropriated additional funding of \$1.2 million in Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, specifically to improve attorney salaries and tenure.

The increased funding of the mid-90s temporarily improved attorney retention. However, today's attorney turnover rate is terrible. The current attorney turnover rate is 21.231%. In addition to being unable to hire new graduates, experienced assistant public defenders at all levels are leaving the Department for the private sector.

Exit and employment interviews repeatedly reveal low pay as the reason candidates do not choose to be employed, or remain employed, by the State Public Defender. The last targeted increase in attorney salaries was ten years ago. The General pay plan increases since FY96 have simply not kept pace with reasonably expected salaries for law school graduates and lawyers with 1-5 years experience.



The inability to recruit and retain attorneys is causing a crisis in the administration of Missouri's criminal justice system. This has been particularly evident the past three years.

These vacancies are slowing the judicial process and reducing the disposition rate of cases. The State Public Defender continues to be able to dispose of less cases than those assigned. The FY04 cumulative backlog of more 21,945 cases is directly attributed to a shortage of experienced attorneys to handle them

This trend is continuing. This decision item will increase assistant public defender salaries at the entry levels. As recruitment and retention of attorneys improves, vacancies will be reduced. The more experienced assistant public defenders will handle more cases, thereby reducing the backlog of cases and speed the administration of criminal justice.

Public Defender Caseload Backlog						
Fiscal Year	Opened	Disposed	Net Difference			
2000	75,738	69,591	6,147			
2001	76,786	73,438	3,348			
2002	82,206	77,165	5,041			
2003	85,908	81,059	4,849			
2004	88,916	86,356	2,560			
	409,554	387,609	21,945			

Our FY06 decision item of \$1,186,428 will increase assistant public defender salaries at the entry levels. As recruitment and retention of attorneys improves, vacancies will be reduced. The more experienced assistant public defenders will handle more cases, thereby reducing the backlog of cases and speed the administration of criminal justice.

То	Job	# of	FY05	Proposed	Annual	Cost of
Market	Title	FTE	Salary	Salary	Increase	Adjustment
24 Q	Assistant Public Defender I	56.00	\$33,792	\$40,848	\$7,056	\$395,136
25 Q	Assistant Public Defender II	101.00	\$37,128	\$41,916	\$4,788	\$483,588
28 R	Assistant Public Defender III	46.00	\$41,676	\$48,300	\$6,624	\$304,704
		203.00				\$1,183,428
						. , -, -, -

#### Retention—Assistant Public Defenders IV Salary Increase

The most experienced assistant public defenders, APD IVs, handle more and the most serious and complex cases. While not as great as the turnover in the middle and entry level assistant public defenders, the turnover rate is still unacceptable.

In FY04, 14.63 of all assistant public defender IVs left the Department. Just as these lawyers attain the experience and training the State Public Defender has to offer, they move on to private practice. Because these experienced, well-trained attorneys handle more and more serious cases, it is more efficient and cost effective to retain them.

While 100 percent retention is unlikely, moving these attorneys closer to "market" on Range 35 of the State's UCP pay chart will reduce the unacceptable 15% loss rate.

This adjustment will also recognize the vital role Missouri's APD IVs play in Missouri's criminal justice system. Although they average over seven years of criminal law experience and handle nearly all Missouri's most difficult and complex cases, current APD IV salaries do not even match the average entry level salary of new Missouri lawyers in the private sector.

# Assistant Public Defender IV Recruitment and Retention

To Market	Job Title	# of FTE	FY05 Salary	Proposed Salary		Cost of Adjustment
35 R	Assistant Public Defender IV	97.50	\$57,064	\$64,836	\$7,772	\$757,770

#### District Defender's Salaries Comparable to Full-time Prosecuting Attorneys

Pursuant to RSMo. 600.021.2, Public Defenders "shall not otherwise engage in the practice of law". Neither Chapter 600 nor Public Defender Commission rule allows public defenders to maintain a private law practice.

In contrast, prosecuting attorneys are allowed a private, civil practice, pursuant to RSMo. 56.360. A private law practice is not allowed for full-time prosecutors, such as when the position is made full-time pursuant to RSMo. 56.363.

A full-time prosecutor is responsible for the prosecution and overall supervision of the prosecutor's office staff in their respective county. The full-time prosecutor's equivalent, the District Defender, is responsible for indigent defense services, and overall supervision of the office staff for the district; usually a multi-county jurisdiction.

Prosecuting attorneys are compensated in accordance with RSMo. 56.265. Pursuant to RSMo. 56.265.1(1), a full-time prosecutor "shall receive compensation equal to the compensation of an associate circuit judge". Each 1st class county has a full-time prosecutor. More and more third and fourth class counties are electing to have full-time prosecutors.

The compensation of persons appointed District Defenders is fixed by the State Public Defender Commission, in accordance with RSMo. 600.021.3. However, the Commission has not been funded to bring District Defender salaries in line with their full-time prosecution counterparts.

This decision item will fund District Defender salaries, making them equal to that of a full-time prosecutor.

# District Defender Recruitment and Retention

# of FTE	FY05 Salary			Cost of Adjustment
44.00	\$62,909	\$96,000	\$33,091	\$1,456,004
	FTE	FTE Salary	FTE Salary Salary	FTE Salary Salary Increase

#### Student Loan Relief

There is a recruitment crisis as to assistant public defenders in the State of Missouri. Because of the inability to recruit new assistant public defenders, new positions created because of expanding caseloads, as well as vacant positions created by turnover, remain unfilled for extended periods of time. Open, vacant positions, particularly, in rural public defender offices, for periods of six months and more are not uncommon.

These vacancies are slowing the judicial process and reducing the disposition rate of cases. The State Public Defender continues to be able to dispose just 94% of the cases assigned. The FY03 backlog of nearly 5,000 is directly attributed to a shortage of experienced attorneys to handle them.

This trend is continuing. The four year backlog was nearly 20,000 at the end of FY03 and expected to grow. The backlog of cases is directly attributed to a shortage of experienced attorneys to handle them.

Through new positions and turnover, the Office of the State Public Defender has openings for approximately 60 attorneys per year. However, these openings remain unfilled because of the inability to recruit.

Most new attorneys hired by the Office of State Public Defender are recent law school graduates. Nearly all those graduates have considerable student loan debt upon graduation. A recent survey indicates most law school graduates hired by the State Public Defender have law school debt of \$50,000 - \$100,000. Approximately five percent had debt in excess of \$100,000. Interviews with prospective candidates indicate that, although some students would prefer public service as public defenders, they simply cannot afford to with the entry level salary and the heavy student loan debt.

This decision item will provide student loan relief for assistant public defenders in their first 36 months of public defender service. Assistant public defenders with at least \$150.00 per month in student loan debt would receive up to \$150.00 per month during their first 36 months of service as assistant public defenders, so long as they perform satisfactorily as public defenders and are not in default on any student loan debt.

Increased recruitment and reduced vacancies will speed the disposition of criminal cases and increase the public defender caseload disposition rate.

The total decision item is \$324,000.

#### **Drug Court Staffing**

Missouri is currently undergoing many changes regarding substance abuse and how to react to increasing statewide problems of drug use. The development of drug courts is one response.

Drug Courts were established as treatment-based alternatives to prison, youth services facilities and detention centers, jails, and standard probation models. The first drug courts were aimed at the adult population in a response to increasing crime rates and prison overcrowding. Juvenile drug courts and family drug courts have followed.

Drug court policies are developed by each jurisdiction. Most drug courts are pre-plea courts, but some are post-plea and others are used as a method of alternative sentencing. The pre-plea diversion program means charges are deferred while the person is actively participating in the drug court program, and that at this point, the participant has not pled guilty to any charges. This program is usually reserved for non-violent, first time, low risk offenders.

Drug Courts place an additional demand on an already overburdened Public Defender System. Currently, public defender participation in drug courts is limited to when there is a significant adversarial hearing involving a client. This limited involvement is in direct opposition to what the courts are expecting and often demanding.

In general, the courts are looking for intensive participation from the public defender system. As of September 10, 2004, the following drug courts were established:

Adult Drug Court 44
Juvenile Drug Court 17
Family Drug Court 8
69

There are an additional 54 drug courts in various stages of planning. This represents a total of 123 potential drug courts by July 1, 2005

A "typical" public defender case is resolved in 3-6 months with 2 or 3 court appearances. A drug court cases extends representation to at least one year with at first weekly, then monthly court appearances. Many clients will be terminated from the treatment court after significant time and then require more public defender time to resolve and dispose.

Each of the potential drug courts would require at least 1 day per week of public defender attendance and at least 2 additional hours of preparation time.

123 drug courts \* 10 hours per week for each of them \* 52 weeks per year = 63,960 hours of attorney time / 2080 results in a need for an additional 30.75 attorneys to marginally staff the

#### **Legislative Recommendations**

#### Office Space Requirements

When the Missouri State Public Defender System was established, the burden and expense of office space and utility services for local public defender offices was placed on the counties served by that office. That burden remains today in the form of RSMo. 600.040.1 which reads:

The city or county shall provide office space and utility services, other than telephone service, for the circuit or regional public defender and his personnel. If there is more than one county in a circuit or region, each county shall contribute, on the basis of population, its pro rata share of the costs of office space and utility services, other than telephone service. The state shall pay, within the limits of the appropriation therefore, all other expenses and costs of the state public defender system authorized under this chapter.

Some county governments have objected to and resent being required to pay for office space for a Department of State Government.

When the Missouri State Public Defender System was first established and RSMo. 600.040.1 was first enacted, public defender services in most areas of the state were provided through private attorneys who had contracted with Missouri's Public Defender System to provide such services. Since these private contract counsel provided services from their private offices, county governments did not have to provide office space and utilities.

In 1989, a major reorganization of the state public defender system did away with the private contract counsel system. In fiscal years 1990 and 1991, the Missouri State Public Defender System greatly expanded its number of local offices and replaced the previous contract system in its entirety. Although this reorganization greatly changed the number of local offices, the manor of funding office rent and utilities for these offices was not changed.

In 1997, the legislature responded to the refusal of some counties to provide or pay for Public Defender office space. Language was added to House Bill 5, allowing for the interception of prisoner per diem payments to counties failing to meet their obligations under 600.040. The state has intercepted some money intended for counties that scoffed at their obligation, however, the interceptions and threat of interceptions have put great strain on state-county relations.

In 1999, the legislature once again addressed the problem of providing Public Defender office space. A new section, (RSMo. 600.101), was added which allows disputes between counties and the State Public Defender to be submitted to the Judicial Finance Commission (RSMo. 477.600). Section 600.101 also calls for a study and report from the Judicial Resources Commission to be prepared for the chairs of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, Senate Appropriations Committee, and House Budget Committee.

Today, some county governments provide public defender office space in county courthouses or other county facilities, some counties rent office space and pay their pro rata share of that rent as required by statute. Some counties, strapped for office space for their own county officials, provide woefully inadequate space in county facilities. Some county governments provide no office space at all and refuse to provide rented office space outside county facilities.

Disputes between counties and the Department of State Public Defender have expanded beyond the statutory obligation. Disputes have not only concerned whether or not office space will be provided at all, they have included *where* and *what* space will be provided. Either because of economic necessity or in passive resistance to their obligation, some counties house the Public Defender in woefully inadequate facilities. Public Defenders have endured the indignities of insect infestation, lack of privacy, leaky roofs, and cramped quarters, to name a few.

Counties simply have no interest in the adequacy of the Public Defender facilities, especially when they don't want to provide space at all. The State Public Defender is not interested in securing fancy, luxurious offices. It's interest is to have facilities adequate to ensure efficient, effective use of personnel and other resources appropriated to the Department.

Most Public Defender districts are multi-county. Since the current statute requires each county to pay their pro rata share, inter-county cooperation is essential. It is not always forthcoming.

Although establishment of Public Defender offices is the authority of the State Public Defender Commission, (RSMo. 600.023), counties have sought to provide office space at the location of their choice; typically their own county. They have refused to pay their pro rata share to the host county when they are unhappy with the office location. On at least one occasion, these county disputes have risen to the point of lawsuits being filed.

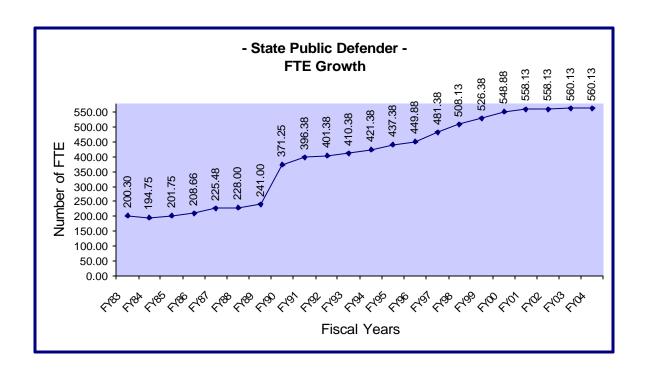
The State Public Defender Commission is interested in locating offices in multi-county Districts where they will be the most effective and efficient use of state resources. Counties do not share that interest, preferring the office to be located where it will cost the least and have the most positive economic impact on their local economy, efficiency and the desires of other counties and the State Public Defender notwithstanding.

In summary, the current statutory scheme requires counties to cooperate with each other, and with this Department, to provide office space for a Department of State Government. They do so under the threat of prisoner per diem interceptions. It is a formula for conflict between the State Public Defender and counties, as well as between counties of multi-county districts. The problem is sure to get worse in the future. Projecting a conservative 8% increase in caseload, Missouri's Public Defender System will handle over 99,798 cases by 2005. Moreover, a three year trend shows public defender caseload is decreasing in city offices, while it is up sharply in nearly all multi-county districts. More cases will mean more personnel. Under the current statute, Missouri's Public Defender Commission is unable to establish and/or expand offices as needed, where needed.

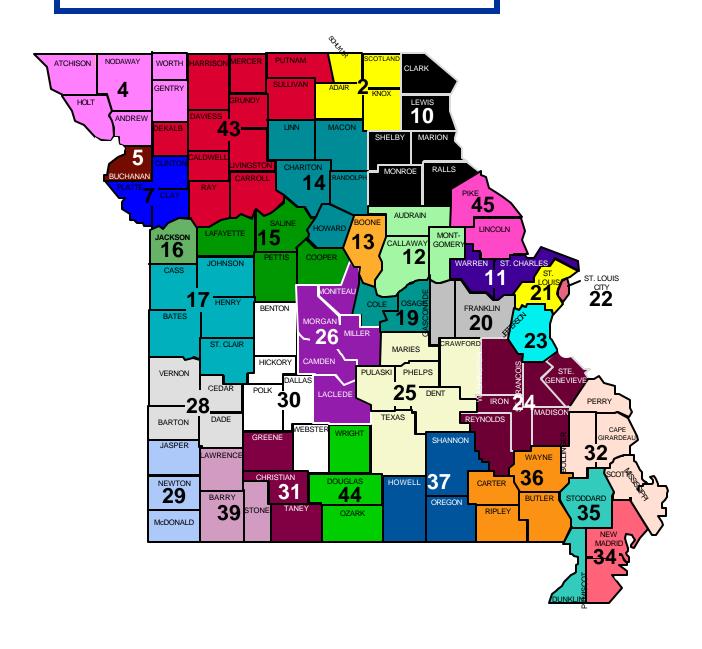
The physical plant of local public defender offices varies greatly, depending upon the ability and/or willingness of local county governments to provide office space. Some public defender offices have adequate space, which greatly enhances their efficiency. Other offices have woefully inadequate space and their ability to effectively and efficiently accomplish their mission is greatly reduced. Under the current statute, the administration can do little to ensure the adequacy and uniformity of office space in local public defender offices.

A change in the legislation, specifically repealing portions of RSMo. 600.040.1, is recommended. Although probably adequate at the time the public defender system was first organized, this Department has grown far beyond its humble beginnings and the original intent of RSMo. 600.040.1.

The legislature, judiciary and public demand a swift, efficient administration of justice. In order to meet that demand, the Missouri Public Defender System needs adequate, efficient physical plants in all its offices. This need is simply not being met under the current statutory scheme.



### Missouri State Public Defender Trial Division District Map



#### MISSOURI STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEM

### DIRECTOR, DEPUTY DIRECTOR & DIVISION DIRECTORS

J. Marty Robinson, Director Kathleen L. Lear, Comptroller 231 E. Capitol Avenue Jefferson City, MO 65101 573-526-5210 FAX: 573-526-5213

Dan Gralike, Deputy Director
Peter Sterling Trial Division Director
Lew Kollias, Appellate/PCR Div. Director
3402 Buttonwood
Columbia, MO 65201
573-882-9855 FAX: 573-875-2594

Karen Kraft, Capital Litigation Div. Director Cathy Kelly, Training Division Director Ellen Blau, Deputy Trial Division Director 1000 St. Louis Union Station Suite 300 St. Louis, MO 63103 314-340-7662 FAX: 314-340-7666

#### TRIAL DIVISION OFFICES

#### Area 1 – Juvenile Advocacy - St. Louis City, St. Louis County

Daniel Underwood, District Defender 1114 Market Street, Suite 506 St. Louis, MO 63101 314-340-7525 FAX: 314-421-0829

### Area 2 -- Adair, Knox, Schuyler, Scotland Counties

Richard Scheibe, District Defender 705 E. LaHarpe, Suite C Kirksville, MO 63501 660-785-2445 FAX: 660-785-2449

### Area 4 -- Andrew, Atchison, Gentry, Holt, Nodaway, Worth Counties

Jeff Stephens, District Defender Northside Mall 115 East Fourth Street, Suite 5 Maryville, MO 64468 660-582-3545 FAX: 660-562-3398

#### Area 5 -- Buchanan County

Bert Godding, District Defender 120 South 5<sup>th</sup> Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor St. Joseph, MO 64501 816-387-2026 FAX: 816-387-2786

### Area 6 – Juvenile Advocacy – Jackson County

Mary Bellm, District Defender 501 East 27<sup>th</sup> Street Kansas City, MO 64108 816-881-6578 FAX: 816-881-6563

#### Area 7 – Clay, Clinton, Platte Counties

Anthony Cardarella, District Defender 234 West Shrader Liberty, Missouri 64068 816-792-5394 FAX: 816-792-8267

### Area 10 -- Clark, Lewis, Marion, Monroe, Ralls, Shelby Counties

Raymond Legg, District Defender 109 Virginia, Suite 300 Hannibal, MO 63401 573-248-2430 FAX: 573-248-2432

#### Area 11 -- St. Charles. Warren Counties

Christine Sullivan, District Defender 300 N. Second Street, Suite 264 St. Charles, MO 63301 636-949-7300 FAX: 636-949-7301

#### Area 12 -- Audrain, Callaway, Montgomery Counties

Michael Hamilton, District Defender 500 Market Street Fulton, MO 65251 573-592-4155 FAX: 573-642-9528

#### **Area 13 -- Boone County**

Kevin O'Brien, District Defender 601 E. Walnut Columbia, MO 65201 573-882-9701 FAX: 573-882-9147

#### Area 14 -- Chariton, Howard, Linn, Macon, Randolph Counties

Kirk Zwink, District Defender PO Box 627, 210 N. Williams, Suite 106 Moberly, MO 65270 660-263-7665 FAX: 660-263-2479

### Area 15 -- Cooper, Lafayette, Pettis, Saline Counties

Kathleen Brown, District Defender 110 S. Limit Sedalia, MO 65301 660-530-5550 FAX: 660-530-5545

#### **Area 16 -- Jackson County**

Joel Elmer, District Defender
Oak Tower, 20th Floor
324 E. 11th Street
Kansas City, MO 64106-2417
816-889-2099 FAX: 816-889-2999

#### Area 17 -- Bates, Cass, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair Counties

Jeffrey Martin, District Defender 1300 Locust Street, Suite A Harrisonville, MO 64701 816-380-3160 FAX: 816-380-7844

#### **Area 19 -- Cole, Osage Counties**

Jan King, District Defender 210 Adams Street Jefferson City, MO 65101 573-526-3266 FAX: 573-526-1115

#### Area 20 -- Franklin, Gasconade Counties

Lisa Preddy, District Defender 4-B S. Church Street Union, MO 63084 636-583-5197 FAX: 636-583-1740

#### Area 21 -- St. Louis County

Shawn Goulet, District Defender 100 S. Central, 2nd Floor Clayton, MO 63105 314-615-4778 FAX: 314-615-0128

#### Area 22 -- St. Louis City

Eric Affholter, District Defender Mel Carnahan Courthouse 1114 Market Street, Suite 602 St. Louis, MO 63101 314-340-7625 FAX: 314-340-7595

#### **Area 23 -- Jefferson County**

Tony Manansala, District Defender P.O. Box 156
300 Main Street
Hillsboro, Missouri 63050
636-789-5254 FAX: 636-789-5267

#### Area 24 -- Iron, Madison, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington Counties

Wayne Williams, District Defender Liberty Hall Professional Building 400 N. Washington Street, Suite #232 Farmington, MO 63640 573-218-7080 FAX: 573-218-7082

#### Area 25 -- Crawford, Dent, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Texas Counties

Jahnel Lewis, District Defender 1212-A Hwy. 72 East, Suite 4 Rolla, MO 65401 573-368-2260 FAX: 573-364-7976

#### Area 26 -- Camden, Laclede, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan Counties

James Wilson, District Defender 288 Harwood Lebanon, MO 65536 417-532-6886 FAX: 417-532-6894

#### Area 28 -- Barton, Cedar, Dade, Vernon Counties

Joe Zuzul, District Defender 121 W. Cherry Nevada, MO 64772 417-448-1140 FAX: 417-448-1143

#### Area 29 -- Jasper, McDonald, Newton Counties

Darren Wallace, District Defender 115 Lincoln Street Carthage, MO 64836 417-359-8489 FAX: 417-359-8490

### Area 30 -- Benton, Dallas, Hickory, Polk, Webster Counties

Dewayne Perry, District Defender 800 East Aldrich Road Suite E

Bolivar, Missouri 65613

417-777-8544 FAX: 417-777-3082

#### Area 31 -- Christian, Greene, Taney Counties

Rodney Hackathorn, District Defender 630 North Robberson Springfield, MO 65806

417-895-6740 FAX: 417-895-6780

#### Area 32 -- Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Mississippi, Perry, Scott Counties

Christopher Davis, District Defender 215 North High Street Jackson, MO 63755

573-243-3949 FAX: 573-243-1613

#### Area 34 -- New Madrid, Pemiscot Counties

Amy Skrien, District Defender 407 Walker Avenue Caruthersville, MO 63830 573-333-4066 FAX: 573-333-0756

#### **Area 35 -- Dunklin, Stoddard Counties**

Catherine Rice, District Defender P.O. Box 648 101 S. Main Kennett, MO 63857

Refinell, MO 03037

573-888-0604 FAX: 573-888-0614

#### Area 36 -- Butler, Carter, Ripley, Wavne Counties

Lashon Rhodes, District Defender 218 North Broadway Poplar Bluff, MO 63901 573-840-9775 FAX: 573-840-9773

#### Area 37 -- Howell, Oregon, Shannon Counties

Donna Anthony, District Defender 1314 Webster Street West Plains, MO 65775 417-257-7224 FAX: 417-257-7692

### Area 39 -- Barry, Lawrence, Stone Counties

Victor Head, District Defender P.O. Box 685 305 Dairy Monett, MO 65708-0685 417-235-8828 FAX: 417-235-5140

#### Area 43 -- Caldwell, Carroll, Daviess, DeKalb, Grundy, Harrison, Livingston, Mercer, Putnam, Ray, Sullivan Counties

David Miller, District Defender 500 Youssef Chillicothe, MO 64601 660-646-3343 FAX: 660-646-4228

### Area 44 -- Douglas, Ozark, Wright Counties

Linda McKinney, District Defender P.O. Box 951 202 NW 11th Avenue Ava, MO 65608 417-683-5418 FAX: 417-683-5820

#### **Area 45 -- Lincoln, Pike Counties**

Thomas Gabel, District Defender 251 West Collier Troy, MO 63379 636-528-5084 FAX: 636-528-5086

#### ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING

#### **Central District -- Boone County**

Rick Baker, Director,
Carrie Finley, Alternative Sentencing Specialist
3402 Buttonwood
Columbia, MO 65201-3722
573-882-9855 FAX: 573-882-9740

#### St. Louis City

Debra Berry-Rose, Alternative Sent. Specialist Christina Linden, Alternative Sent. Specialist 1114 Market Street, Suite 506 St. Louis, MO 63101 314-340-7525 FAX: 314-421-0829

#### St. Louis County

William Furch, Alternative Sent. Specialist 100 S. Central 2nd Floor Clayton, MO 63105

314-615-4778 FAX: 314-615-0128

#### St. Charles

Chris May, Alternative Sentencing Specialist 300 N. Second Street, Suite 264 St. Charles. MO 63301

636-949-7300 FAX: 636-949-7301

#### **Southwest District -- Greene County**

Joan Burke-Kelly, Alternative Sent. Specialist Sherry Rawson, Alternative Sent. Specialist 630 North Robberson Springfield, MO 65806

417-895-6740 FAX: 417-895-6780

#### Western District - Jackson County

Gregory Lovelace, Alternative Sent, Specialist Meagan Kirkwood, Alternative Sent. Specialist Oak Tower, 20th Floor 324 E. 11th Street Kansas Citv. MO 64106-2417

816-889-2099 FAX: 816-889-2999

#### **COMMITMENT DEFENSE UNIT**

Steve Lewis, Attorney Michelle Monahan, Attorney 100 South Central, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Clayton, MO 63105 314-615-4778 FAX: 314-615-0128

Kevin Locke, Attornev T. Rae Van Dyk, Attorney Oak Tower, 20th Floor Kansas City, MO

816-889-2099 Fax: 816-889-2999

#### APPELLATE/PCR DIVISION

#### Appellate Central District

Ellen Flottman. District Defender 3402 Buttonwood Columbia, MO 65201-3722 573-882-9855 FAX: 573-875-2594

#### **PCR Central District**

Steve Harris. District Defender 3402 Buttonwood Columbia, MO 65201-3722 573-882-9855 FAX: 573-875-2594

#### Appellate/PCR Eastern District (A)

Scott Thompson, District Defender 1000 St. Louis Union Station-Suite 300 St. Louis, MO 63103 314-340-7662 FAX: 314-340-7685

#### Appellate/PCR Eastern District (B)

Renee Robinson. District Defender 1000 St. Louis Union Station-Suite 300 St. Louis. MO 63103 314-340-7662 FAX: 314-421-7685

#### Appellate/PCR Western District (A)

Susan Hogan, District Defender 818 Grand. Suite #200 Kansas City, MO 64106 816-889-7699 FAX: 816-889-2088

#### Appellate/PCR Western District (B)

Andrew Schroeder, District Defender 505 E. 13th Street. Suite 420 Kansas City, MO 64106-2865 816-889-7699 FAX: 816-889-2088

#### CAPITAL LITIGATION DIVISION

#### Central District

Janice Zembles, District Defender 3402 Buttonwood Columbia. MO 65201-3722 573-882-9855 FAX: 573-875-2594

#### Eastern District

Robert Wolfrum, District Defender 1000 St. Louis Union Station-Suite 300 St. Louis. MO 63103 314-340-7662 FAX: 314-340-7666

#### **Western District**

Thomas Jacquinot, District Defender 818 Grand. Suite #200 Kansas City, MO 64106 816-889-7699 FAX: 816-889-2088

#### MISSOURI STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER COMMISSION

#### Joyce Blades, Chairman

2517 East Ottowa Springfield, MO 65804 PHONE: 417-881-4367

#### **Muriel Brison**

5945 Old Zero Road Berger, MO 63014 PHONE: 573-486-2152

#### Reverend Willie J. Ellis

5939 Goodfellow St. Louis, MO 63147 PHONE: 314-381-5730

#### **Kenneth Hensley**

Attorney at Law P.O. Box 614 405 West 58 Highway Raymore, MO 64083 PHONE: 816-322-4466

FAX: 816-322-3379 (call first)

#### Loramel P. Shurtleff

Attorney at Law 25 N. 9th Street Columbia, MO 65201 PHONE: 573-449-3874 FAX: 573-875-5055

#### Gary L. Smith

Attorney at Law 123 N. Jefferson P.O. Box 669 Lebanon, MO 65536 PHONE: 417-588-3221 FAX: 417-588-2942

#### **Rebecca Stith**

Attorney at Law 37 Aberdeen Place St. Louis, Missouri 63105 PHONE: 314-539-7917 FAX: 314-539-7895

#### Missouri State Public Defender System

#### J. Marty Robinson, Director

State Public Defender 231 E. Capitol Avenue Jefferson City, MO 65101 PHONE: 573-526-5210 FAX: 573-526-5213

Missouri State Public Defender Web Site

http://www.publicdefender.mo.gov